

The Globe Newspaper
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

No. 31,650

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1984

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Aggravated... 6.00 D...
Austria... 1.50 D...
Belgium... 1.50 D...
Canada... 1.50 D...
France... 1.50 D...
Germany... 1.50 D...
Italy... 1.50 D...
Japan... 1.50 D...
Netherlands... 1.50 D...
Portugal... 1.50 D...
Spain... 1.50 D...
Sweden... 1.50 D...
Switzerland... 1.50 D...
United Kingdom... 1.50 D...
United States... 1.50 D...
West Germany... 1.50 D...
Yugoslavia... 1.50 D...

ESTABLISHED 1887

Reagan Aides Urge Health Benefit Cuts For U.S. Veterans

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is considering proposals to restrict veterans' health benefits to help control the costs of the program as millions of World War II veterans reach the age of 65.

At that age, a veteran is automatically eligible for medical care on request, without regard to financial need, if space is available in Veterans Administration hospitals and nursing homes.

Reagan administration officials said that they were considering proposals to charge veterans at least a nominal amount for health-care services, to make benefits contingent upon financial need, or to curb benefits for veterans who sought treatment for illnesses and disabilities unrelated to their military service.

The push for the latest proposals came from White House policy analysts, the Office of Management and Budget and the president's survey on cost control. They have warned of huge growth in the veterans' health system unless Congress changes the law in the next few years.

Veterans' groups, one of the most effective lobbies in Washing-

ton, said that they would strongly resist cuts in federal health benefits, and congressional aides who work on veterans' issues said that the lobbyists would have support from many members of Congress.

Officials at the Veterans Administration said they had recently been asked by the White House to estimate their future work load if health benefits were limited to veterans with service-connected disabilities.

Other proposals under study, according to officials at the agency and the White House, would encourage use of private contractors to provide support services and perhaps health care at veterans' installations, would scale back plans for new nursing homes and hospitals, or would cancel scheduled increases in spending for the Veterans Administration's Department of Medicine and Surgery.

Reagan administration officials also said the president's budget would probably propose restraints on new programs for aging veterans. The programs include home health care, clinical centers and adult day care for veterans who do not need to be in institutions. The Veterans Administration has proposed substantial growth for all these services.

The latest proposals were stimulated by the budget office and by the president's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control, headed by J. Peter Grace, an industrialist. The Veterans Administration has not endorsed the proposals, but has studied similar ideas in planning for what it terms "enormous" medical needs of elderly veterans in the next 35 years.

The agency spent \$8.5 billion on medical care in the last fiscal year, which ended on Sept. 30, and has received a \$9.1-billion appropriation for this in the current fiscal year. It has estimated costs of \$13.6 billion in 1990.

Dr. Donald L. Custis, former chief medical director of the Veterans Administration, and veterans' groups, including the American Legion, expressed concern about the ideas. Dr. Custis said that a "means test" might be feasible if it were carefully designed to measure a veteran's financial resources against his expected medical costs. But some of the other proposals, he said, "would seriously compromise the ability of the Veterans

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

N-Plant In Libya Impeded

Belgium Is Said To Give Up Job At U.S. Urging

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

PARIS — The Reagan administration appears to have blocked a Libyan bid to negotiate a \$1-billion nuclear cooperation agreement with Belgium and perhaps other West European countries, according to diplomats and officials involved in the negotiations.

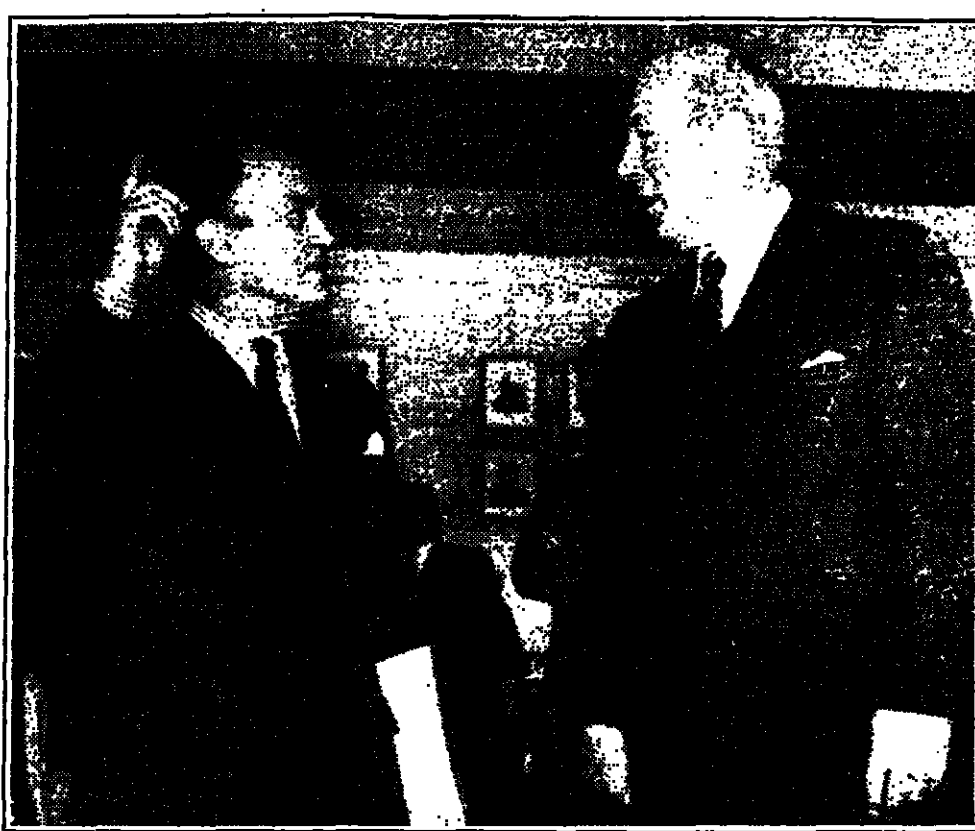
The U.S. action creates an informal Western embargo on the supply of peaceful nuclear technology to Libya, says sources say, even though Tripoli has signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which renounces atomic weapons and opens nuclear installations to inspection to ensure they are not used for military purposes.

Word that Libya was offering a large nuclear contract to Belgium first surfaced in September, when other Western governments learned that Libya had asked Belgocentrale SA, a Belgian engineering company, to help with the construction of a proposed Soviet reactor and related projects.

Under an existing agreement, the Soviet Union is to build two 400-megawatt reactors in Libya for power generation and water desalination. Belgocentrale already was advising Libya on the project and had criticized the original Soviet design as unsafe and out of date. Libya had suggested that Belgium take over the main engineering work.

Although Libya still said it planned to buy the nuclear parts of the reactors from the Soviet Union, officials report that the Libyan authorities appeared increasingly disinterested with the technology the Soviets were offering them.

Under strong U.S. pressure, Belgium has privately agreed not to accept this contract, according to the sources, provided no other European country takes the work. Other European governments with the necessary technology to aid the Libyans also have given assurances to Washington that they will not try to replace Belgium, although France was particularly reluctant to commit itself, the sources said.



French foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, left, with Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

Cheysson Says France Will Continue Libya Links Despite U.S. Displeasure

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The French minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson, said Tuesday that France plans to pursue contacts and negotiations with the Libyan leader, Colonel Moamer Ghaddafi, despite the U.S. view that it is unwise.

"There is a difference of mind between the Americans and us" on discussions with Libya, Mr. Cheysson said. "We can live with it," he added.

At a press conference following his meetings with Secretary of State George P. Shultz and other U.S. officials, Mr. Cheysson also said that there can be no cooperation with Libya until all its forces are withdrawn from Chad in accordance with a French-Libyan agreement reached on Sept. 17.

Earlier, Mr. Cheysson said that Tripoli has withdrawn the bulk of its troops from Chad but that France has suffered "a real disappointment" that not all Libyan forces have left. "We demand that the withdrawal should be total as was agreed," Mr. Cheysson said.

Mr. Cheysson insisted that satellite photography of Chad showing that Libyan troops had "almost totally withdrawn" supported a French announcement that withdrawal of both Libyan and French forces had been completed in keeping with a bilateral accord signed Sept. 17. Saying that some Libyan forces have inhabited a mountainous area, Mr. Cheysson said that it was impossible to be sure if the pullout were "total."

France announced Nov. 10 that both its troops and Libyan troops had been withdrawn from Chad. But the U.S. State Department said last week that many Libyan troops remained, and the French government subsequently conceded the point with a great deal of political embarrassment.

It was "a real disappointment when we realized there had been a breach of the commitment and they had sent back some people," Mr. Cheysson said. He did not give an estimate of the number of the Libyan troops in Chad but said that they were "lightly armed, with very limited equipment."

Mr. Cheysson said that, under provisions of the French-Libyan

U.S. Economy Slowed Sharply In 3d Quarter

By Jane Seaberry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy grew at a surprisingly low annual rate of 1.9 percent during the third quarter, more sluggish than earlier thought and the lowest since the end of the last recession, the Commerce Department reported Tuesday.

The rate of growth in inflation-adjusted gross national product plummeted from the 7.1-percent rate in the second quarter to its lowest rate since the fourth quarter of 1982, when the economy grew at a 0.5-percent rate, the department said.

The figures increased doubt among economists that the nation's output of goods and services will grow as strongly as the Reagan administration has said is needed to help reduce the projected federal budget deficit of \$200 billion.

Economists, including an informal adviser to the president, said there is no evidence that the economy can rebound enough to grow at the 4 percent rate next year and through the end of the decade that the Reagan administration has forecast.

However, the administration remained upbeat and said it expected a rebound from a temporary lull sometime next year.

A presidential spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said, "We have been anticipating a couple of slow growth transition quarters as we move from high-growth to a more sustainable pace." The Associated Press reported from Santa Barbara, California, where President Ronald Reagan is vacationing.

[Mr. Fitzwater added that "most forecasters are predicting a return to moderate growth next year," and he said he did not believe the administration planned to change its estimate of 4 percent economic growth for the next several years.]

The Commerce Department report blamed a slowdown in consumer spending and a large decrease in net exports for the slow growth.

In a separate report, the department reported that housing starts fell 9.8 percent in October to an annual rate of 1.5 million units, the lowest level since December 1982. In other news, corporate after tax profits dropped 7.3 percent in the

July-September quarter. That followed a 0.3-percent drop in the second quarter, the Commerce Department said.

Economists said growth may not be much better in the fourth quarter.

"It's evident from what's going on in the fourth quarter that growth is still stalled," said Alan Greenspan, an economist and an informal adviser to the president. "There would have to be some fairly significant pickup very soon to get back on track" of economic growth that the administration is anticipating.

"The data are unambiguous," said Allen Sinai, an economist. "They tell us a growth recession and maybe something worse" may occur. "All of these numbers were lower than the lowest expectations of the economy," he said.

Some economists have said the economy has already entered the first phase of a growth recession, when output increases too slowly to create the necessary number of jobs to keep unemployment from rising.

Economists also blamed the increasing sluggishness of the economy on high interest rates, which they said contributed to a reduction in consumer spending on housing and durable goods, such as major appliances and furniture. The administration's budget-cutting targets depend on a real growth rate of 4 percent annually through 1988 and gross national product increases to about \$5 trillion by 1988. GNP was at an annual rate of \$3.7 trillion during the third quarter.

"The weak economy makes it very, very difficult to do anything about the deficit," Mr. Sinai said. "There's a one-in-four shot this episode could turn into a recession."

Mr. Greenspan and Robert Ormer, chief economist for the Commerce Department, said a recession did not seem likely. They said that business inventories are not excessive, interest rates are declining and the nation's industries still have room for noninflationary growth.

Consumers are still spending, although at a slower rate and their incomes are increasing, Mr. Ormer said, which point toward future economic growth.

Rebel Raid In Sri Lanka Said to Kill 40 Police

United Press International

COLUMBO, Sri Lanka — Tamil guerrillas bombed a police complex in the northern province of Jaffna on Tuesday, killing at least 40 officers, military sources said. Another 13 policemen were believed trapped in the rubble.

The Chavakachcheri police complex, 15 miles (24 kilometers) from the northern capital of Jaffna, was attacked in the early evening, the sources said.

They said at least 40 were known killed, of which 25 bodies were recovered before rescue work was stopped at darkness. At least 13 other officers were trapped in the complex and their fate was unknown, the sources said.

A Sri Lankan helicopter pilot flying overhead said he saw part of a truck jutting out of the debris and believed that it may have been laden with explosives and driven into the complex. The exact nature of the explosion was unknown.

Two army trucks tried to approach the scene to investigate, but one hit a land mine and overturned, injuring three soldiers, an army source said. The other got through to attempt rescue operations.

The commander of army's northern security forces, Colonel A. Ariyapperuma, died Monday when a land mine exploded, it was reported.

The Tamils are demanding creation of their own state on the northern end of Sri Lanka, where most of them live. The country has a long history of tensions between the majority Buddhists and minority Tamils.

A Dust Bowl of the Spirit: Farm Crisis Erodes Social Fabric in the U.S. Middle West

By Andrew H. Malcolm

New York Times Service

SPENCER, Iowa — "You know," said the mental health counselor, "there is a psychiatric cancer that is fraying our region's social fabric, pitting farmer against banker, farmer against farmer, farmer against wife and farmer against children."

The counselor, Peter Zevenbergen, who is executive director of the Northwest Iowa Mental Health Center here, is not alone in his concern. Much has been written about the continuing financial crisis of the American family farm, how the combination of stubbornly high interest rates, depressed commodity prices and declining land values is forcing record numbers of farm sales, foreclosures and bankruptcies in the nation's breadbasket.

But little attention has been paid to the emotional erosion that is devastating many farm families and their small towns.

Experts say the trouble takes a variety of forms — abuse of wives, children or even animals, alcoholism, severe depression and suicide. Last month a pistol-wielding Nebraska farmer was killed by the state police after he chased away a

deputy sheriff seeking to serve court papers. Last fall a Minnesota farmer and his son lured two bankers to a fatal ambush on their repossessed farm.

The suicide rate in some rural Iowa counties is twice the national figure, and the six Iowa counties with the highest suicide rates are rural. In Missouri the occupation with the most suicides is farming.

For years, Iowa State University's extension service has been publishing booklets on soil erosion and insect infestations. Now its literature covers such topics as stress management, with detailed advice to wives on signs of impending suicide in husbands.

"Right now," said the Reverend Tom Munn of Royal, Iowa, "we are into some mighty tough times in rural America. And I'm afraid they are going to last a good while."

The stagnant farm economy has not hit all areas with the same force. But abandoned farmhouses are scattered everywhere. Most towns have at least a few boarded-up businesses, adding an air of decay to streets that once bustled with shoppers on Saturdays.

A number of local banks and grain elevators have gone bankrupt, shaking the general confidence in vital institutions long taken for granted.

Some successful farmers have been forced under by interest payments far exceeding profits. One study estimated a third of Iowa farmers would fail by 1986.

Small-town bankers who were telling farmers only a few years ago that they had to borrow and expand to survive now visit the same households with financial projections requiring the farm to be sold.

"We're dealing with guys we knew in grade school," said a rural banker. "We've known them all our lives. I tell him the facts and he starts crying in that chair. But if I let him go on, it threatens my stockholders and he could be in even deeper money trouble next year."

The mental health counselor, Mr. Zevenbergen, a 38-year-old veteran of U.S. Marine service in Vietnam, has seen his center's case load jump 40 percent this year. He says he is deeply concerned about the far-reaching ramifications.

"The Midwest has been a moderating influence," he said, "a national balance wheel for the extremes of both coasts. What happens to the whole in the long run when that moderating middle becomes seriously diseased?"

Teachers in this agricultural area of northwest Iowa, nearly 500 miles (800 kilometers) west of Chicago, told of grade-school pupils crying in class for no apparent reason or becoming unusually aggressive at play. Investigation invariably disclosed financial and emotional tensions at home. In an interview, one parent, the object of a partial bank repossession, said her children would run and hide at unexpected knocks on the farmhouse door.

Mr. Zevenbergen's center, a nonprofit clinic that receives 60 percent of its funds from nine counties and 40 percent of its funds in private fees, recently organized a group discussion to let proud, isolated families learn that they were not alone in financial difficulty, a common misconception in the countryside.

"You farm the soil yourself," said an elderly farmer at one such discussion. "You work hard and it gives you a wonderful feeling and then for reasons beyond your control, suddenly it's all crumbling."

"It's been a real strain on our marriage," one man said. "We were bickering over little things that never used to matter. And the children would hide in their room."

"All this talk about world human rights," a

woman said angrily. "What about our right to make a living? We go pushing land reforms in Central America so farm families can get started while in our own country family farms are getting crushed."

"We started out many years ago with nothing," said a man who drew the evening's only laugh, "and today we've still got most of that left."

Bankers came in for much criticism. "I don't understand," said one man, "why they can't just lower the interest rate instead of selling a farmer out completely at a fraction of his farm's value. Either way the bank loses money, but this way they'd get it all back over time and they'd keep people who care about the land on the land."

Four bankers in the area, interviewed separately, said this was already happening, because so much foreclosed land and repossessed equipment had been forced into the market.

One banker said he had become so consumed with clients' difficulties and their threat to his institution that his own marriage was endangered. "I'd come home wanting to forget everything," he said, "and she said I'd become a stranger."

Scattering of Rebels Cuts PLO Power

Arafat Gambles All in Calling Council Session in Amman

By John Kifner

New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — When the Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas sailed from Beirut two years ago, firing their Kalashnikov rifles wildly into the air as if to convince themselves they had won a great victory, their military power was battered but seemingly intact.

Now the PLO, once the critical focus of Middle East politics, is scattered, divided and facing a potentially critical organizational split. With most of his troops under Syrian domination, Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, is preparing to gamble all to keep his longtime leadership by calling a meeting here Thursday of the Palestine National Council, the unofficial Palestinian parliament in exile.

"For Arafat, it's a matter of survival," a Western diplomat in Amman said.

The PLO has reached this state of affairs in large part because of what has happened to its military structure since the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the Palestinian guerrillas' subsequent ouster from the country.

The roughly 12,000 PLO fighters who left Beirut under international guarantees of safety in 1982 were

dispersed among somewhat reluctant hosts in eight Arab countries: North Yemen, South Yemen, Tunisia, Algeria, Jordan, Syria, Sudan and Iraq.

In most of the countries, the governments refused to let the guerrillas

The PLO

From Crisis to Crisis

Second of three articles

las have guns and kept them languishing in fenced-in camps.

It eventually became apparent that the PLO, deprived of its base of power in Lebanon — where, by virtue of arms, it ran a state within a state — had lost an immense amount of its influence in Middle Eastern politics.

For while the PLO really posed only a symbolic threat to Israel, its military muscle was vital in maintaining its political organization in the treacherous currents of Arab politics.

With his forces scattered, Mr. Arafat lost the ability to maneuver among the Arab rulers from a position of relative strength and independence.

His position became weaker and

more complicated in the months after the withdrawal from Beirut because of a revolt against his leadership by disillusioned guerrillas. It created a situation that was quickly exploited by President Hafez al-Assad of Syria. In bitter inter-Palestinian fighting late last year, Mr. Arafat was forced from his last stronghold in Lebanon, in the refugee camps outside of the northern port city of Tripoli.

In its years in Beirut, the PLO developed from a handful of ragtag fedayeen to a surrogate government, with hospitals, social services, police and firefighters and an elaborate — some said bloated — bureaucracy.

And increasingly, toward 1982, it was becoming a conventional army. The development was perhaps inevitable, but it would mean a confrontation that would pit the Palestinians' greatest weakness against Israel's greatest strength.

Western diplomats and other Middle East experts say that, aside from destroying Palestinian ability to shield the northern Golan Heights, Israel's goals during the invasion in the summer of 1982 included the destruction of the guerrilla infrastructure in Lebanon: the refugee camp institutions that kept the idea of a

INSIDE

■ Anti-government guerrillas are said to have raided an Ethiopian town, disrupting famine relief efforts. Page 2.

■ Diplomats say Syria is trying to soften policies of Iran and others in the Mideast. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE
■ The Justice Department approved International Business Machines Corp.'s acquisition of ROLM Corp. Page 9.

TOMORROW

A small South African "homeland" holds an election, but problems remain.

Palestinian state alive, the leadership of Mr. Arafat, and the PLO itself. This appears closer than ever to being accomplished.

It had always been both the genius and the fatal flaw of the PLO to be an umbrella organization, sheltering differing, indeed contradictory, beliefs under a rubric of Palestinian nationalism. While the PLO could, in one sense, present a united front, among its core members was impossible. Both the strength and weakness of Mr. Arafat was that he was impossible to pin down to any firm position in his maneuverings among the Arabs.

Directly opposed to Mr. Arafat now are the Syrian-backed guerrillas (Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

S. Africa Party Set to Defy Law, Admit All Races

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — The white liberal opposition Progressive Federal Party has opened its membership to all races, defying South Africa's racial segregation laws and challenging the conservative National Party government to prosecute it.

The Progressive Federal Party's top leadership decided over the weekend to ignore 1968 legislation that prohibits multiracial political parties and thus effectively deprives the country's black majority, which has no political representation, of even a white political spokesman.

Describing the law as "an inheritance of the ideology of absolute racial segregation," the party's federal council said members would now be admitted without regard to race.

Helen Suzman, the party's senior member of Parliament and an outspoken critic of the country's apartheid policy for more than three decades, said that with the action the Progressive Federal Party is "throwing the gamut down to the government," challenging it either to repeal or amend the law or to charge the Progressive Federal Party with a criminal offense.

With South Africa's new tricameral Parliament, which for the



Helen Suzman

first time includes Indians and mixed-race persons as members as well as whites, "it is utterly absurd not to have people of different races belonging to the same party," Mrs. Suzman said.

The law had always been "a lot of damned nonsense," she said, adding that the Progressive Federal Party was already violating it by holding multiracial political rallies.

The party has 27 seats to the National Party's 126 in the white House of Assembly.

Angolan-S. Africa Meeting

Angolan and South African cabinet ministers will meet "as soon as possible" to set a date to complete a long-delayed South African military withdrawal from southern Angola, the South African Foreign Ministry said Tuesday in Pretoria.

The ministers also will discuss the possibility of an Angolan-South

African agreement to "ensure peace and stability" along Angola's border with South-West Africa, also known as Namibia, after the military withdrawal is completed, the announcement said.

From Havana, Reuters reported that highly placed government sources have said Cuba is ready to agree to withdraw its troops from Angola as part of a four-party agreement involving Angola, South Africa, Cuba and the South-West Africa People's Organization, which is fighting for the independence of Namibia.

The Cuban Communist Party newspaper Granma indicated that Cuban troops would remain in part of Angola and said the withdrawal would begin when South Africa had reduced its troop strength to 1,500 in Namibia, which it rules in defiance of the United Nations.

■ Crocker in Mozambique

Chester A. Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, arrived in Maputo, Mozambique, Tuesday for talks with President Samora Machel on the latest U.S. diplomatic efforts to bring independence to Namibia, Reuters reported.

Mr. Crocker, who has also visited South Africa, Angola and Zambia on the trip, was due to return to South Africa later in the day.

Parliament Ready to Act On Andreotti Investigation

Reuters

ROME — Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti faces a trial by his peers Wednesday, when the two houses of parliament debate whether to pursue a corruption inquiry against him.

Mr. Andreotti, a Christian Democrat who was prime minister five times, is accused of illegally soliciting support for the appointment of General Raffaele Giordano as head of the customs police in 1974.

The Communist Party, political sources said, has chosen to make Mr. Andreotti the focus of its attack on the Christian Democrats and their coalition partners for alleged corruption in the conduct of government.

More than 900 senators and deputies will assemble in the lower house Wednesday, initially to vote on a Communist motion to prolong a parliamentary inquiry against Mr. Andreotti and former Finance Minister Mario Tanassi. If the motion is defeated, the rightist Italian Social Movement will present a demand that parliament send the two men for trial on corruption charges.

A Turin investigating magistrate requested the inquiry in 1981, suspecting the two men of conspiring to obtain the promotion of General Giordano, who in 1982 was convicted of corruption and dereliction of duty in a gasoline-tax fraud. The parliamentary inquiry voted in August 1982 not to take any action and wind up the case.

It was reopened four months later.



Giulio Andreotti

er to examine a further charge that Italian petroleum interests had paid political parties to secure the appointment of General Giordano.

On Oct. 3, members of the inquiry again voted to wind up the inquiry. But the Communists changed their mind two days later and formally asked for an extension.

General Strike Today
Trade union leaders said Tuesday in Rome that between 15 million and 18 million Italian workers were expected to take part in a four-hour general strike Wednesday.

The strike, in support of demands for a fairer taxation system, is likely to close factories, offices, schools and large stores, and halt plane, train and bus service. The shutdown is scheduled from 8 A.M. to noon, but there will be local variations.

The unions are also protesting a decision by the private employers' association, Confindustria, to pay only half of automatic wage increases indexed to the inflation rate.

Guerrilla Attack Reported to Disrupt Food Distribution in Ethiopian Town

United Press International

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — Anti-government guerrillas captured and held the northern town of Korem and briefly disrupted food supplies to an estimated 100,000 famine victims in Ethiopia's largest relief center, diplomats and aid officials said Tuesday.

But 48 hours after Sunday's raid, diplomats said it appeared that the guerrillas, said to be rebels of the Tigre People's Liberation Front who are seeking autonomy for Tigre province, had evacuated the town and melted into the hills surrounding the famine camps. The camps now house up to 100,000 people, up from 40,000 two weeks ago.

The government has denied that the rebels currently occupy Korem but acknowledged large-scale rebel activity in the area over the past four days.

Rebels captured the town 18 months ago and held it for 24 hours in what diplomats described then "as a show of force by the rebels."

On Saturday, Tigrean rebels hijacked a convoy of seven government trucks and a bus carrying civilians from Korem to resettlement areas in Walega province 500

miles (800 kilometers) to the south, ordered the people off the trucks and then blew the trucks up, international relief and Ethiopian government officials said.

One driver was wounded in the attack, which took place a few days after guerrillas ambushed a truck loaded with relief grain heading for Korem, 225 miles northeast of Addis Ababa. The driver of the grain truck was killed, diplomats said.

Since Saturday, the government has banned all road and air traffic into Korem, in Walega province near the southern tip of Tigre, and telephone and telegraph communications have been cut.

Foreign pilots flying in the international relief effort confirmed that they had been advised not to land at Korem over the weekend. But a foreign diplomat said Tuesday: "The situation now appears to have stabilized and the guerrillas have left."

Relief officials said that a French medical aircraft was permitted to fly into Korem and the neighboring camp at Alamata on Tuesday, indicating that the rebels had pulled back.

Moreover, diplomats said that a West German parliamentary dele-

gation and the Irish minister of state for foreign affairs, Jim O'Keefe, have been given permission to go to Korem on Wednesday.

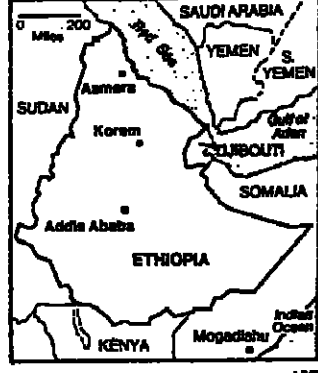
There have been growing fears that food might soon run out in Korem, where up to 40 people were dying daily despite the relief effort.

Relief officials believe that even a minor interruption in food supplies could trigger another uprising in starvation at the camps where in the past two weeks death tolls have been halved by a regular food supply flow.

"We don't know how much food is left in Korem or if any will get through soon," a Western relief official said.

There are 15 French doctors working in relief camps in the Korem area, and about six British aid workers. Diplomats said the aid workers were in no danger.

Diplomats and relief officials said the rebel action was taken in an attempt to disrupt the recently launched government resettlement program, which aims to move up to a million people from Tigre and Walega provinces to more fertile areas in the south and west of the



country within the next six months.

The Tigrean rebels view the resettlement program as an attempt to force people from their traditional homes and deprive the guerrillas of their support in the countryside by setting up a military area free of civilian support for the rebels.

"The rebels do not have the infrastructure to feed all these people," a Western relief official said. "It looks more like an attempt to sabotage the government relief and resettlement operation."

Because of the recent upsurge of military activity in Walega, Tigre and Eriraya provinces, foreign aircraft based at the northern military installation of Asmara have been forced to fly in their own aviation fuel to keep their operations going, Western diplomats said.

WORLD BRIEFS

192 Poles Defect in West Germany

HAMBURG (Reuters) — A group of 192 Poles failed to return to a cruise ship here and more than 100 have asked for political asylum, a city spokesman said Tuesday. Others were believed to have gone to other parts of West Germany in search of relatives and friends.

The liner Stefan Batory, on which many Poles have fled to the West in the past, arrived in Hamburg from the Polish port of Gdynia with 608 passengers and left Monday night for Rotterdam.

Immigration and naturalization offices in Hamburg were crisscrossed with refugees filing applications for asylum.

FitzGerald Assailed Over Failed Talks

DUBLIN (Reuters) — Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald was criticized Tuesday over what one Irish newspaper described as one of the most fruitless meetings ever held between Irish and British leaders.

Mr. FitzGerald met Monday with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to discuss problems in Northern Ireland. They reportedly agreed that the separate identity of the Catholic minority in the north should be recognized and that there should be closer cooperation on security matters. They also agreed to meet again early next year. But an apparent lack of proposals for dealing with the crisis prompted The Irish Press to describe British-Irish understanding as being "back in square minus one."

Toll in Mexican Blasts Rises to 544

MEXICO CITY (UPI) — A series of natural gas explosions that authorities say killed at least 544 people and left 10,000 homeless began when a tank truck exploded at a distribution center, authorities said Tuesday.

About 1,500 people were injured in the explosions and fire that raged through the northern suburb of San Juan Ixmiquilpan on Monday. The blast leveled houses and factories, leaving an estimated 10,000 people homeless.

A Red Cross spokesman said Tuesday that 544 people were killed in the fire. He said that because of the severe burns covering many of the dead, only 317 bodies had been identified.

Moscow Said to Be Moving SS-20s

BRUSSELS (AP) — The Soviet Union is moving some medium-range nuclear missiles aimed at Western Europe to begin installation of a new long-range missile, a senior U.S. official said Tuesday.

The official, who spoke on condition that he not be identified, indicated that the SS-20 medium-range missiles being removed from some Soviet bases would remain capable of being fired at short notice. He said that Western intelligence officials had concluded that some missile bases "apparently" were being converted to house the experimental SS-X25, a mobile, intercontinental ballistic missile.

Earlier Tuesday, NATO's military command for Europe revised from 91 to 93 its count of U.S.-made cruise and Pershing 2 nuclear missiles now deployed in Britain, West Germany and Italy.

Basque Political Leader Is Murdered

BILBAO, Spain (UPI) — A leader of the Basque party that is generally recognized as the political arm of the separatist guerrilla group ETA was shot to death by two suspected rightists at his medical clinic here Tuesday, police said.

Santiago Brouard, 64, a pediatrician and member of the national committee of the Herri Batasuna Party, was the highest-ranking Basque separatist politician to be killed in the violence in the past 16 years in Spain's northern provinces.

Authorities said Dr. Brouard was killed by two gunmen who called at the door of the clinic, entered, fired on him and fled.



Santiago Brouard

Abu Nidal-Qadhafi Meeting Reported

PARIS (AFP) — Abu Nidal, the Palestinian extremist who was reported earlier this month to have died, met Monday with the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, the Libyan news agency JANA said Tuesday.

The JANA report, monitored here, did not give details on the talks between Colonel Qadhafi and Abu Nidal, a leader of a Palestine Liberation Organization faction that has threatened to kill the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat.

Earlier this month, Arab diplomats in Baghdad said that Abu Nidal had died of a heart attack.

EC Talks Stalemated on Spanish Entry

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Spain's bid to join the European Community next year appeared stalled Tuesday when EC foreign ministers failed to break a deadlock on what terms to offer Madrid on fruit and vegetable imports, fisheries and wine production.

With less than six weeks to go to an end-of-year target date for completing negotiations, diplomats said there appeared little likelihood of a breakthrough before negotiations with Spain and Portugal resume formally next week.

There were fewer problems in the parallel negotiations with Lisbon.

For the Record

The chief minister of Uzbekistan in Central Asia, Narmakhonmadi D. Khudaiberdiyev, has retired for reasons of health, Tass said. He will be succeeded by Gayrat Kadyrov, 45, secretary of the Uzbekistan party's Central Committee since January.

West Germany will probably not sign the international Law of the Sea convention, but will not oppose the European Community adding its signature, sources in Bonn said Tuesday. The United States has said it will not sign the treaty because of its mining provisions.

About 940 British coal miners deserted their eight-month walkout Tuesday as the leader of the Trades Union Congress, Norman Willis, accused the National Coal Board of "pushing and paying" miners to go back to work.

Cuts in Veterans' Health Benefits Proposed

(Continued from Page 1)
Administration to deliver quality health care."

Robert E. Lyng of the American Legion said, "In the last four years, veterans have already been asked to give up as much as they should in the interest of financial responsibility. Any restrictions of veterans' health-care benefits will cause a severe reaction around the country."

Most veterans aged 65 and over are eligible for Medicare, the Feder-

al health insurance program for the elderly and disabled. But the veterans' health benefits are more comprehensive, and they have become increasingly attractive as Medicare, which has its own financial problems, requires beneficiaries to pay a larger share of program costs.

Further cutbacks in Medicare would increase the demand for veterans' health benefits, health economists said.

Debt Figure Emphasized

Peter T. Kilborn of The New York Times reported from Washington: President Ronald Reagan's central budget team has begun to call attention to the soaring national debt as a way of persuading him to make a more aggressive attack on the federal deficit, administration officials said Monday.

The advisers have stressed that the debt's growing share of the U.S. economy and the prospect that it could force interest rates higher are more serious than any one year's deficit.

Using that argument, the officials said, the nine-member economic "core group" is pressing Mr. Reagan to accept targets for a fairly steep decline in federal spending for the next three years.

With the deficit now at more than 3 percent of the national output of goods and services, the proposed goals were to push it down to 4 percent of the gross national product in fiscal 1986, which begins next Oct. 1, to 3 percent in fiscal 1987, and to 2 percent in 1988.

According to the Office of Man-

agement and Budget, the national debt in the fiscal year 1985 will reach nearly \$1.48 trillion, and since the Reagan administration took office, it has been growing faster than the overall economy.

As a percentage of the gross national product, the debt has grown from 28 percent in the fiscal year 1980 to an estimated 37 percent in 1985 and 39 percent in 1986. Except for a small increase in the mid-1950s, the ratio had been declining since the late 1940s.

To many economists, the debt-to-GNP ratio is an effective way to illustrate the impact of the accumulation of federal budget deficits on the overall economy. It illustrates the extent of borrowing by the Treasury to carry the debt in competition with business and consumer borrowing.

Mr. Reagan left for his California vacation without indicating whether he accepted the "core group's" proposals for spending cuts to reduce the deficit.

Because of the president's absence, the officials said they were concerned that decisions on the administration's next economic plan would be delayed at least until the second week of December.

"We're trying to develop features of the budget that would put us on an acceptable growth path without a tax increase," said a senior official who is close to the core group's talks. "What we need from the president is to know whether he wants that path and which options he wants to accept to get there."

Vietnam Is Said to Seize Cambodian Rebel Camp

The Associated Press

BAN ANGSI, Thailand — After a three-day artillery bombardment, Vietnamese forces on Tuesday seized most of Nong Chan, a major Cambodian rebel camp near the Thai border, senior Thai military officials said.

The officers and Cambodian rebel officials also said that Vietnam appeared prepared to attack other guerrilla strongholds on the Thai-Cambodian border. They said that the early dry-season offensive already has left dozens of Cambodians seriously wounded and forced more than 20,000 civilians to flee from the Nong Chan camp.

The army secretariat's office in Bangkok said that Thai forces have been placed on full alert near tense border areas and were ready to re-

pel any Vietnamese troops that might intrude into Thailand.

The reported seizure of Nong Chan camp was confirmed by the army secretariat's office in Bangkok, but no confirmation was available from other sources. Initial reports of major military confrontations on the border between the Vietnamese and Cambodian rebels at times have proven unreliable or exaggerated.

Earlier reports said that the rebels were resisting strongly.

The Thai officers said that Vietnamese troops, victorious in their first major attack of the dry season, marched into the Nong Chan camp, burned some structures and forced the guerrillas to retreat at least a half-mile closer to the Thai border.

Britain Attacks UNESCO

Washington Post Service

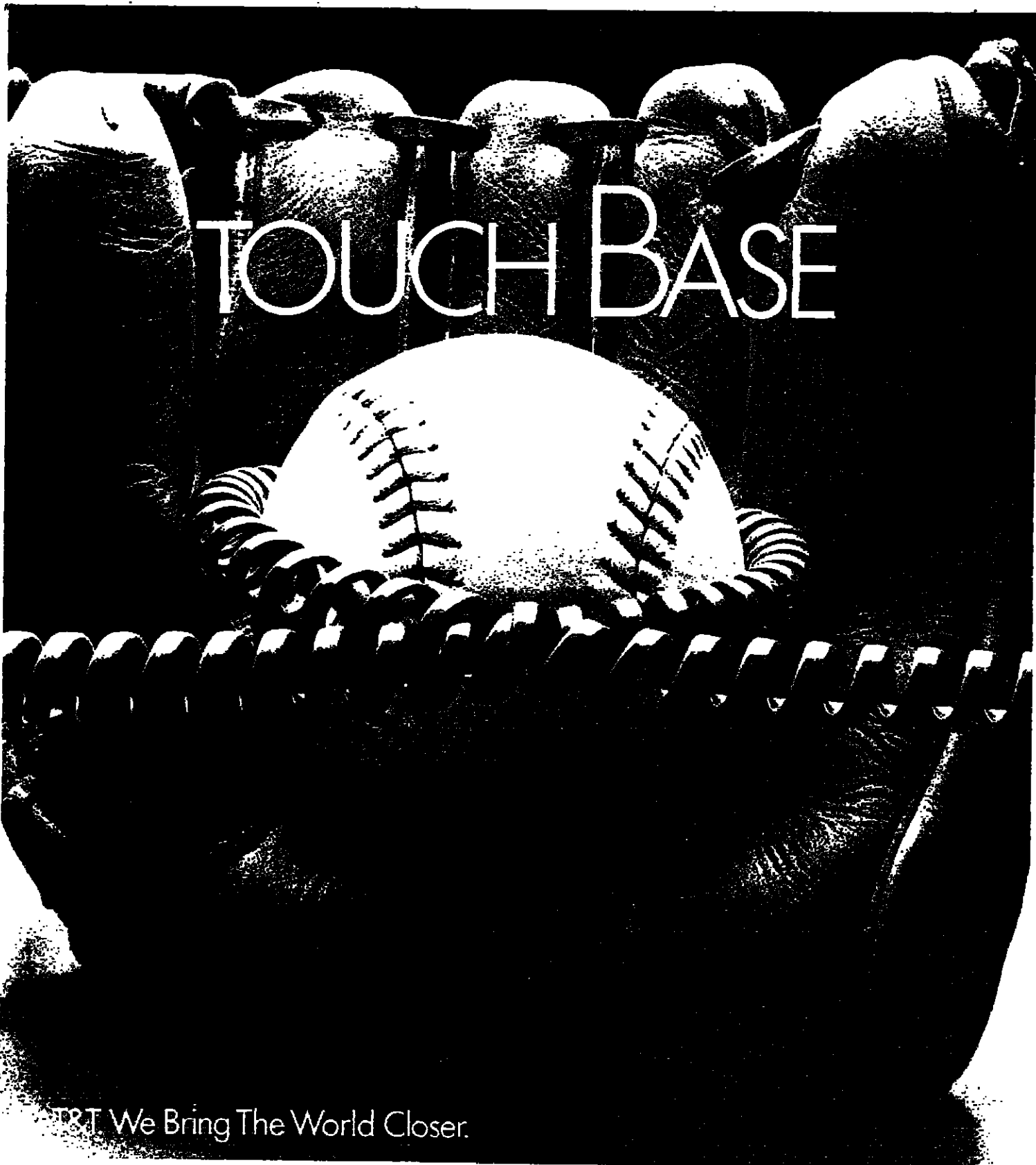
LONDON — With the British government expected to decide next week whether to withdraw from UNESCO, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Tuesday that many of the criticisms of the organization were "abundantly justified."

Mrs. Thatcher specifically referred to criticisms about "the direction" of expenditures by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization "and to the attempts they make from time to time to prevent the freedom of speech and freedom of

the press in parts of the countries of the world."

The prime minister made her remarks in response to questions in the House of Commons from Tom Clarke, the Labor Party parliamentarian who opposes British withdrawal from the organization. He urged Mrs. Thatcher "to respond just this once to the Third World and the nonaligned nations instead of hanging on America's coattails."

The United States has given UNESCO notice of its intention to pull out of the organization at the end of the year unless major changes are made.



AT&T We Bring The World Closer.

So many things can remind you of the folks back home. Sure they're far away. But you can feel close again just by picking up the phone.

So go for a homer. Call the U.S. It's a warm, wonderful way to say you really care.



BADRUTT'S
PALACE
HOTEL ST. MORITZ
Winter season 1984/1985
December 1 - April 14
Grill-Room - Restaurant
Aspicco Snack Bar
K-Bar Restaurant for informal dining, pianist
Hall with piano entertainment
Grand Bar Night-club with international combo
King's Club disco
Fitness Center with pool, whirlpools, sauna, massage, gym, squash. For 7 indoor golf, tennis with teacher, own ski school, bridge-room with house.
Special arrangements for SKIING, BRIDGE (January) & BACKGAMMON (March)
For information and reservations: Badrutts Palace Hotel, 7500 St. Moritz, Switzerland Tel.: (082) 21101. Telex: 74424

Honduras Seeks Fleet of U.S. Fighters As Part of Aid

By Richard J. Meislin
New York Times Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — The government has asked the United States for a fleet of F-5 fighter planes as part of a package of expanded military and economic aid it is seeking.

Officials said the Honduran request was for 12 of the F-5 planes, along with military aid averaging more than \$100 million a year for the next four years and a doubling of economic assistance.

U.S. officials in Honduras say they are interpreting the request as an indication that Honduran officials, contrary to recent statements, are seeking a closer relationship with Washington.

But Honduran sources indicated that the request shows continuing concern over the benefit that Honduras is receiving from its links with the United States as well as growing discomfort over the increasing military assistance being provided to neighboring El Salvador.

A U.S. official here said that the Reagan administration could be wary of providing new advanced aircraft to Honduras that would cause "dissemination" in the region, particularly when it is using a similar argument in an effort to prevent Nicaragua from adding Soviet MIG-21 fighters to its air force.

The MIG-21 and the F-5E, one version of the F-5, are roughly comparable light tactical fighters that can be equipped for air-to-air combat or ground assault.

But administration officials are also concerned that Honduras's aging fleet of French Super-Mystère-82 fighters would be of little sustained use if they actually had to serve in combat.

"If you want to leave Honduras with at least one military advantage," a Western diplomat here said, "you assume that can be met by keeping the Super-Mystères up in the air. It's not a problem today but it might be a problem tomorrow."

In Washington, senior administration officials said it was too early to tell whether Honduras would get the F-5s. "We haven't gone far enough forward with our security assistance requests to know," one said.

U.S. military aid to Honduras was \$77.5 million this year and economic aid \$167.9 million. In addition, Honduras is seeking a defense pact with the United States, a concession it believes it merits for its unique role in U.S. defense plans in the region.

The Honduran government, U.S. officials said, has already been informed that their request for a security pact was unrealistic because it would violate the 1947 American treaty of reciprocal assistance, known as the Rio Pact.

The Reagan administration's request for Honduras for the 1985 fiscal year is \$62.5 million in military aid and \$138.5 million in economic aid, less than it received in the 1984 fiscal year.

Exercise Reported Planned
More than 100 U.S. military officials have gathered in the Honduran capital for what U.S. and Honduran sources said were planning sessions for a major military exercise next year. The New York Times reported.

A statement by the Honduran military implied that the planning involved an exercise to be known as Tall Pines 3, a sequel to two large-scale training exercises in Honduras in the last two years. It did not say how many troops would take part.

Among the activities listed were reconnaissance training in the area of Choluteca and training of special forces with U.S. Army Rangers near Mocoa. Both areas are within 20 miles (32 kilometers) of Nicaragua, but the Honduran military statement said that "these exercises have no intention of creating an atmosphere of psychological warfare with Nicaragua or any other country."

U.S. Embassy officials said there were 1,300 to 1,500 U.S. military personnel in Honduras, up from about 700 in recent months. Efforts to keep a low profile, which officials had said were in effect in the months before the U.S. presidential election, have apparently been abandoned.

DEATH NOTICE

Mme Joseph KARIM KASSAR nee ABOU-ZEID
M. and Mme KAMAL KARIM KASSAR
M. Ghassan KARIM KASSAR
Mlle Mirabelle KARIM KASSAR
Caroline, Maher, Nael,
Marwan
The families ABOU-ZEID
OKAIS, CLIN, regret to
announce the death
of Monsieur
Joseph KARIM KASSAR
their husband, father, father-in-law,
grandfather and relative,
on November 17, 1984
at the age of 71.
The funeral will be held on
Thursday, November 22, 1984.
The religious service will
be held at the St. EPHREM Church
17 Rue des Carmes, Paris 5th
at 2 p.m.
The burial will follow at
Père-Lachaise Cemetery.
1 Rue du Capitaine Scott
75015 PARIS FRANCE

MOUSSAIDRE

Danawi Barakat Building
BEIRUT, LEBANON.



HELLO, AMERICA — A giraffe gets its first look at the New World after arrival at an airport north of New York. The animal, one of a rare subspecies called reticulatus because of the netlike pattern on their hide, was one of 21 that arrived Monday by cargo plane from Kenya on the way to a zoo in Tampa, Florida, where they will be bred. Only about 1,000 of the giraffes still exist.

Report Urges U.S. to Use Its 'Paramilitary Assets'

By Fred Hiatt
and Spencer Rich
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration in its second term should use "paramilitary assets" to weaken the governments of Vietnam, Cambodia, Libya and other unfriendly nations around the world, The Heritage Foundation said in a report presented to the White House last week.

"Where U.S. geopolitical interests are threatened, it is incumbent upon the United States to provide positive measures to influence the direction and pace of such change," the report stated.

The operations are envisioned as part of a stronger U.S. posture in the world, which the report said also rests on continuation of a military buildup, redoubled efforts to build missiles and a strong suspicion of the value of arms control talks. Other countries where the United States should intensify or begin covert operations include Laos, Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Nicaragua and Iran, the report said.

The recommendations on paramilitary action are contained in "Mandate for Leadership II," a compendium of more than 1,300 proposals for President Ronald Reagan's second term put together by the conservative Heritage think tank. A similar volume published four years ago presaged many of the policy initiatives of Mr. Reagan's first term.

The military and foreign policy section of the report was written by scholars and Heritage Foundation fellows, directed by W. Bruce Weiner, a lawyer and former Senate aide. Richard Shultz, an associate professor of international politics at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, wrote the chapter on insurgency and terrorism.

The sections of the report on defense and arms control, which were scheduled to be released Tuesday, strongly support the administration's efforts during the past four years to modernize the U.S. military. The report said that the buildup must continue and that the administration should buy more of some weapons, such as the B-1 bomber, than now planned.

The report sharply criticized Pentagon management during the first term and said the defense secretary should take charge of efforts to improve the way weapons are purchased.

"While substantial progress has been made in force modernization in the last four years, more now needs to be done to fix the way America does its defense business and spends its defense dollars," the report said.

The Heritage report strongly urged the administration to abandon the Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty, which the United States and Soviet Union signed in 1972, and move swiftly to develop weapons that could defeat MX missile sites against attacking missiles.

This would require a restructuring of Mr. Reagan's strategic defense initiative, often referred to as the "Star Wars" defense, which seems to be emphasizing longer-term research projects aimed at defending a wide expanse of territory. While supporting those research efforts, the report said the Pentagon should move as quickly as possible to deploy "point-defense" weapons around "high-value military targets."

Heritage experts say the United States should not negotiate over

Switch Rejected In Social Security

Washington Post Service

SANTA BARBARA, California — The White House has rejected a recommendation by the Heritage Foundation that individuals be allowed to withdraw gradually from the Social Security system in favor of private pension plans.

"We have no plans to change Social Security," Martin Fitzwater, assistant press secretary, said Monday. The Heritage report was distributed at a cabinet meeting last week.

It suggested that workers be permitted to invest a portion of their Social Security taxes in private, tax-deferred Individual Retirement Accounts that would pay for pension and medical benefits. This resembles President Ronald Reagan's suggestion 20 years ago that the pension system be made voluntary for those who wanted to invest in other retirement methods.

anti-satellite weapons or any form of strategic defense, should not seek a comprehensive test-ban treaty and should not ratify the Threshold Test Ban treaty. That treaty, which both superpowers observe, limits underground testing to nuclear explosions of no more than 150 kilotons.

They also say that the United States should no longer abide by the guidelines of the unratified SALT-2 treaty, which the United States and Soviet Union have said they would respect, should not seek to negotiate a treaty banning chemical weapons, which would be "virtually impossible" to verify, and should not make new proposals in the stalled talks on strategic missiles, medium-range missiles or troop strengths in Europe.

Arms control policies based on the hope that negotiations with Moscow will lead to agreements that effectively limit the major instruments of Soviet military and diplomatic power are unrealistic, lead to a false sense of security and do not protect the American people," the report stated. "A new era in arms control is beginning, based on the development of defensive systems to protect the United States and its allies from Soviet missile attack," it said.

The report supported funding for more planes, ships, tanks and other weapons, including some that the administration has not yet proposed or has not persuaded Congress to fund, such as chemical bombs and rockets; C-17 cargo planes; a new, turretless tank to replace the M-1 Abrams, and the Northrop Corporation's F-20 Tiger fighter jet, which was developed for export but has not been sold to anyone.

The report said the administration should "employ paramilitary assets to weaken those Communist and non-Communist regimes that may already be facing the early stages of insurgency within their borders and which threaten U.S. interests." Such actions, it said, "must be, and must appear to be, benevolent."

Thanksgiving-day at
the Hotel GEORGE-V

Reservation
Restaurant "Les Princes"
Tel.: 723-54-00, Paris
(Mr. J. FRISON, Poste 145.)

Westmoreland Says CBS Deceived Him

By M.A. Farber
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — General William C. Westmoreland has testified that CBS deceived and "rattled-naked" him during preparation of its 1982 documentary about Vietnam that is now the subject of his \$120-million libel suit against the network.

The 70-year-old retired general, continuing direct testimony in Federal District Court in Manhattan on Monday, said that when he agreed to be interviewed on camera for the broadcast, he was led to believe the focus of the program was the enemy's Tet offensive of January 1968, during the last of his four years as commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam.

But during the interview at a CBS studio in New York on May 16, 1981, the general, George Crile, the broadcast's narrator, asked him unexpected questions about a 1967 dispute over the size and nature of the enemy forces in South Vietnam.

As CBS had planned, that controversy between General Westmoreland's command and the Cen-

tral Intelligence Agency became the focus of the 90-minute CBS Reports documentary, "The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception," broadcast on Jan. 23, 1982.

The documentary alleged a "conspiracy" at the "highest levels" of military intelligence to minimize the size of the enemy to give the appearance that the United States was winning the war. The result of the conspiracy, Mr. Wallace said, was to leave President Lyndon B. Johnson, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and American troops "totally unprepared" for the scale of the Tet offensive.

The general testified that he had decided to cooperate in the broadcast after Mr. Wallace had assured him it would be "an educational and objective-type program." In a letter to the general, George Crile, the documentary's producer, had described five areas that were to be covered in the interview. The fourth asked: "What about the controversy between CIA and the military over enemy strength estimates?"

But once the interview was under

way, General Westmoreland testified, he found that he was being questioned about a matter that he had not had an opportunity to research.

"I became very angry, very disillusioned," he recalled. "I realized I was not participating in a rational interview — this was an inquisition. I was participating in my own lynching, but the problem was I didn't know what I was being lynched for."

As the general went on, saying that Mr. Crile and Mr. Wallace had "gone for my jugular" and had "ambushed" him, David Boies, CBS's lawyer, objected and that remark was stricken from the record by Judge Pierre N. Leval. The witness added that he had told them at the end of the interview that he had been "deceived about the nature of the interview. And I said to them: 'I have been rattled-naked.'"

In the general's other testimony Monday, he said that none of his intelligence officers had reported to him that, in the fall of 1967, North Vietnamese infiltration into South Vietnam was as high as 20,000 to

25,000 a month, a range that, he said, was not achieved by the enemy until the weeks just before the Tet offensive.

Mr. Wallace said on the broadcast that "CBS has learned that during the five months preceding the Tet offensive, Westmoreland's infiltration analysts had actually been reporting, not seven or eight thousand, but more than 25,000 North Vietnamese coming down the Ho Chi Minh Trail each month, and that amounted to a near invasion. But those reports of a dramatically increased infiltration were systematically blocked."

General Westmoreland himself seemed to lend credence to the CBS assertion by saying on the broadcast that infiltration "was in the magnitude of about 20,000 a month... and this tempo started in the fall and continued."

Incorporating old footage, the documentary then showed the general appearing on a Nov. 19, 1967, "Meet the Press" program in which he estimated that infiltration at that time was "between 5,500 and 6,000."

"Sounds to me like misstatement," General Westmoreland told Mr. Wallace, in response. "And if I said that, I was wrong. I was wrong."

Monday, General Westmoreland said that several weeks after his interview, he sent Mr. Wallace and Mr. Crile a letter enclosing official infiltration records from that period.

In the letter, the general noted that "after 14 years have gone by," he was "unable to speak with precision on the details of items presented to you by your researchers." He said he had now had time to examine his files and that his "estimate" on "Meet the Press" had been "generally correct."

Sharon Calls Magazine Report a 'Lie'

By Arnold H. Lubash
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ariel Sharon has labeled as "nothing but a lie" Time magazine's report that he had discussed revenge with Phalangist leaders before their forces carried out a massacre in Lebanon.

"I never had such a discussion," said Mr. Sharon, Israel's former defense minister, vehemently as he testified Monday about the central issue in his libel trial against Time in U.S. district court in Manhattan.

According to a Time article, Mr. Sharon discussed revenge with the family of an assassinated Phalangist leader on Sept. 15, 1982, the day before Phalangist forces killed hundreds of Palestinian civilians at two refugee camps in the Beirut area.

"This article caused a terrible damage to my reputation," Mr. Sharon told the jury, his voice ringing with anger in the small, crowded courtroom.

"What can cause more damage to a man," he added, "than to accuse him of urging or discussing the need to kill civilian people?"

Mr. Sharon, who is now minister of industry and commerce, called the massacre a "tragic" event, but emphasized that neither he nor any other Israeli had participated in it.

"It was a lie and nothing but a lie," Mr. Sharon said. "Time's cross-examination of Mr. Sharon was scheduled to begin Tuesday, when his version of the

facts and his interpretation of the article will be challenged.

In his testimony Monday, Mr. Sharon recalled a meeting he had with Phalangist leaders on Sept. 15, 1982, the day after the assassination of Bashir Gemayel, the Phalangist leader, who had recently been elected president of Lebanon.

The Phalangists are a Lebanese Christian group allied with Israel. He then went to the home of Pierre Gemayel, the father of the slain leader.

Mr. Sharon was asked by Milton S. Gould, his lawyer, "Did you say anything about the need to take revenge for the assassination of Bashir?"

He replied firmly, "No."

According to his \$50-million libel suit, Time's article amounted to an accusation that he had "instigated" the massacre of the Palestinian civilians by discussing revenge with the Phalangists. He contends that the article was especially damaging because it said the purported discussion was substantiated in a secret appendix of an official Israeli report.

Mr. Gould, noting that Mr. Sharon was a top Israeli official who had read the secret appendix, asked if it contained any reference to the Gemayel visit or the revenge discussion, as Time had reported.

"No," Mr. Sharon answered. "There is nothing about my visit or my conversation with the Gemayel family."

He added that Menachem Begin,



People who know what's good for business

Fly Northwest Orient to the USA in the luxury of Regal Imperial service and pay your way with the American Express Card! From Copenhagen, Dublin, Glasgow, Prestwick, Oslo, Shannon or Stockholm, you can enjoy the exclusive sleeper-seat comfort of our "Executive Suite" to Minneapolis/St. Paul, Boston or New York at ordinary business class fares. From Hamburg, Frankfurt or London Gatwick, there are sleeper-seats for all First Class passengers and the choice of special Executive Class seating zones on the upper deck or

in the main cabin. Wherever you go, you'll enjoy freedom, flexibility and peace of mind with the American Express Card to pay for virtually all your travel expenses — in restaurants and hotels, for car hire, for shopping. People who know what's good for business, choose Northwest Orient and American Express!

If you are not yet enjoying the benefits of American Express Card membership, pick up an application form where you see this sign...

NORTHWEST ORIENT
The American winner

To... Amsterdam • Athens • Billings • Birmingham • Boston • Chicago • Cleveland • Dallas • Denver • Detroit • Edmonton • Frankfurt • Geneva • London • Los Angeles • Madrid • Manila • Mexico City • New York • Paris • Rome • San Francisco • Seattle • Singapore • Stockholm • Taipei • Tokyo • Vancouver • Vienna • Zurich

Call any of our European offices:
London 01-629 5333
Amsterdam 020-440415
Aldershot 1-363 7936
Birmingham 021-353 6262
Copenhagen 01-14 88 99
Dublin 01-777 766

Frankfurt 069-23 43 44
Glasgow 046-226 4175
Hamburg 040-52 15 15
Manchester 061-499 2471
Milan 2-782 720
Oslo 02-11 20 10

Paris 1-247 13 41
Stockholm 08-14 38 80
Tel Aviv 3-295 153
Vienna 222-528 709
Zurich 1-251 2000

Over the past fifty years, Harry Winston has come to mean perfection in diamonds. A hallmark of that flawless standard is the emerald cut gem, its geometric lines conveying a special refinement.

The perfectly balanced proportions, style and classic appeal of the emerald shape inspired the creation of the Winston Watch. Designed especially for our Petit Salon, the numbered collection of quartz watches ranges from sporty sophistication to formal elegance.

White and yellow gold has been faceted as an emerald cut stone, to create the watch case and clasp. A choice of faces, straps and two-tone gold bracelets enhance this most unique watch.

Temptingly priced, the Winston Watch defines a new and distinctive style for men and women.

HARRY WINSTON
of New York

NEW YORK
TRUMP TOWER

GENEVE
24, QUAI DU
GÉNÉRAL GUISSAN

PARIS
29, AVENUE MONTAIGNE

MONTE CARLO
HÔTEL DE PARIS

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

There Sits a Terrorist

Colonel Moamer Qadhafi of Libya has taught us a good deal in his bungled attempt to reach into Egypt to kill a political opponent. The going rate for murder among British and Maltese contractors is \$250,000, plus \$150,000 to the Egyptian locals for dirty work. The fee is payable on receipt, at the Libyan Embassy in Malta, of a clear snapshot of the dead victim. That evidence becomes the basis for boasts that patriotic "suicide squads" have eliminated yet another infidel or Zionist tool.

Thanks to superb Egyptian police work, one of these sordid plots has now been exposed. Shrewdly misled, Colonel Qadhafi's "diplomats" and radio boasted about a killing that never occurred. That was good news. But it is not good enough if the world does nothing more to punish a now-documented case of state terrorism, involving flagrant abuse of diplomatic privilege.

All civilized countries denounce terrorism but none has been willing to close embassies, deny landing rights, freeze assets, or impose any other concerted sanctions. Even after Colonel Qadhafi's "diplomats" killed a London policewoman, Britain and its allies were content to thunder against him without action.

Now the cost of this acquiescence is plain.

As Secretary of State George Shultz has aptly insisted: "Terrorism is a contagious disease that will inevitably spread if it goes untreated. We need a strategy to cope with terrorism in all its varied manifestations. . . . And we have to recognize that the burden falls on us, the democracies — no one else will cure the disease for us." He went even further to propose using military force against merely suspected culprits, a doctrine so sweeping that it provoked justifiable dissent among Americans. But Libya's infractions fall within the wiser half of the secretary's argument — the call for collective action against proven state sponsorship of terrorism.

So be it. Colonel Qadhafi's trespasses are no longer conjectural. He has used Libya's oil wealth to subvert his neighbors and his diplomats to murder enemies abroad. Is the world so hungry for his oil that it will go on pretending he conducts business in the normal fashion? Where are the proposals to punish his conduct? Who will move to close Libya's embassies and isolate its agents? Who will present the case for sanctions at the United Nations? And who will go on defending the grant of diplomatic immunity to proven murderers?

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Palestinian Alternatives

Much interest is developing over the prospect that Yasser Arafat may be about to convene the PLO's "parliament," the Palestine National Council, in Jordan. It proceeds from the possibility that, since Chairman Arafat's numerous foes in the group have been ordered by their Syrian masters to boycott any proceeding sanctioned by him or King Hussein of Jordan, he may be abandoning the requirement for consensus that has paralyzed PLO diplomacy. If the Palestine Liberation Organization is split, the suggestion runs, the part loyal to his ostensibly moderate leadership may find its way to peace talks with Israel.

Except that there is scant basis for hoping that Yasser Arafat's PLO, split or whole, can take the Palestinians anywhere they want to go. Having toppled Lebanon into chaos, Mr. Arafat lost the PLO's last military option when the Israelis invaded and routed his forces in 1982. He had lost the PLO's best political option when he could not, or would not, take advantage of Camp David's quite plausible opening to the Palestinians. Yet one more chance arose when the Reagan administration authorized a private citizen to meet with him 50 times; he completely wasted this rich diplomatic opportunity. As much as everyone would like to see Palestinian moderation encouraged, it takes a

willful suspension of disbelief to imagine that Mr. Arafat is the man for the job. What is the alternative? Perhaps there is no alternative for the Palestinians. Everyone knows what is required: a simple statement, by a credible body of Palestinians, that they demand a state and that, to get it, they are prepared to accept Israel and sit down and negotiate peace. Only such a turn could begin to meet Israel's valid concern for their security, to melt their discredited concerns for territorial expansion, and to bring American diplomacy into effective play. Without such a turn, there is a sharp limit to what others can do for the Palestinians.

Meanwhile, the Reagan administration has a modest idea, something to work on at least until a moment for broader diplomacy reappears. The idea is, in Secretary of State George Shultz's phrase, a concern for the "quality of life" in the West Bank — not just improvements in the standard of living but in the relationship between ruler and ruled: a lighter police hand, open universities, local development, a restoration of Arab mayors. Many West Bank residents see it as a half loaf. Some Israeli officials see it as a risk. The argument for it is that nothing better is going on.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Progress in El Salvador

From El Salvador's rebels come hedged signs of interest in "humanizing" the war to reduce the civilian toll and in exploring both a cease-fire and eventual participation in government-run elections. Do these signs indicate that the Salvadoran left is finally bowing to the people's evident desire for peace and to the advantages in continuity of aid and purpose that José Napoleón Duarte's election and Ronald Reagan's re-election have conferred upon the government? Or are those gestures meant simply to distract the government and its U.S. patrons, while the guerrillas use time thus bought to prepare for harsher battle later?

The deep suspicions and still-living conflicts of the civil war rule out a conclusive answer now. That such questions can be asked at all, however, is evidence that the peace process begun last month at La Palma is promoting new modes of thought on both sides.

From the expectation of endless battle — a condition that plays into the hands of extremists — the struggle in El Salvador has moved to an in-between state in which proposals for accommodation are being offered and the civilians who are offering them are necessarily coming more to the fore. Just the other day the two sides saw fit to take part in a public debate in Los Angeles, in which each sought to put its best foot forward for an American gallery.

With the terms of a second conference in El Salvador still being discussed, it is obvious that the two sides are only at the beginning of setting out a negotiating agenda. That exercise, however, is drawing out a familiar set of political dynamics: Within each camp the military wing suspects that the political wing may be soft. This is the virtue of opening negotiations. It does not ensure that the faction that is more inclined to test negotiations will hold its own, but it sharpens the issue.

From the public evidence, neither President Duarte nor his counterpart on the left, his former running mate Guillermo Ungo, has yet convinced the other of his seriousness. This they must do. Despite their falling out, they still have more in common with each other than either has with the hard-right and hard-left allies they subsequently found.

Mr. Reagan's firmness in support of the Salvadoran government clearly warmed the climate in which peace talks began at La Palma. Whether that climate can be sustained if things get out of hand next door in Nicaragua is very doubtful. And Mr. Duarte still needs steady U.S. help in drying up the death squads and in advancing the sort of economic policies that give him a political payoff. Otherwise the war will go on destroying El Salvador.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Luring the Russians to the Table

Put in simple terms, the policy of the first Reagan administration toward the Russians was to convince them that a return to the conference table would be to their own advantage, though there was some doubt as to whether Moscow was indeed still capable of engaging in a process of give-and-take. It

would be rash to assume that these doubts have now been dissipated, but Washington remains willing to resume and intensify negotiations. However, nobody in the U.S. capital is under any illusions about the difficulty of persuading the Russians to resume talks, while in some fields all hope of arriving at verifiable agreements seems to have been abandoned.

— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich)

FROM OUR NOV. 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Standard Oil's Breakup Ordered
ST. PAUL, Minnesota — Judge W.H. Sanborn, in the United States Circuit Court of the District of Minnesota, has decided that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is an illegal corporation, and he has ordered the company to be dissolved. The decision is one of the most important and far-reaching ever given in a civil action in the American Courts. In the proceedings which have just ended the Government filed a complaint in the United States Circuit Court directed against the parent organization. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and its various subsidiary branches were charged with having entered into a conspiracy to restrain trade in several States and to monopolize the petroleum trade.

1934: U.S. General Alleges Fascist Plot
WASHINGTON — Major General Smedley D. Butler, U.S.M.C., retired, caused a sensation [on Nov. 20] by testifying before the House committee investigating un-American activities that he had been approached by a mysterious group to head a march of 500,000 ex-servicemen on Washington and establish a fascist regime that would take over the rule of the country. The stormy peroration of the Marine Corps hinted that the backers of this political coup were wealthy Wall Street brokers who were ready to throw \$3,000,000 into a fight to oust the President and the New Deal. Representative Samuel Dickstein, chairman of the committee, said that indications were that the general's testimony was correct.

U.S. Political Envoys: Start Them at Home

By William B. Macomber

NEW YORK — Long ago, the Venetian ambassador to Rome, en route to his post, was staying overnight with the grand duke of Tuscany. The duke complained of the poor quality of the envoy of the Republic of Venice had sent to his court. "I am not surprised," was the Venetian's reply. "We have many fools in Venice." To which the duke retorted, "We also have fools in Florence, but we take care not to export them."

Sadly, in the United States the problem of exporting foolish or at least inadequate ambassadors continues to be with us.

The root of the problem lies in the willingness of both political parties to deal in "bought commissions" for a significant number of ambassadorial appointments. Bought commissions in the British Army disappeared years ago; unfortunately, when it comes to an important portion of U.S. ambassadorial appointments, we are still in the era of the Charge of the Light Brigade. The world is simply too dangerous, and America's role too critical, for this to go on.

Each succeeding administration has found a new device to subvert the world's happy hunting ground in which to satisfy political obligations, financial or otherwise. While some non-career appointees have been outstanding and others have been very good, many have been neither. As a result, a number of U.S. diplomatic establishments, not to mention long-suffering host governments, have continued to be burdened by ambassadorial leadership that is inadequate and occasionally worse. This goes on even though the United States has developed one of the finest career diplomatic corps in the world, well-stocked with underused professionals.

Reform would not require an end to all non-career appointments. No administration should be denied the right to send abroad such distin-

guished non-career appointees as Ellsworth Bunker, David Bruce, Chester Bowles, John Sherman Cooper, Mike Mansfield, Arthur Burns and others of their caliber. They follow in the great tradition of Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, sons of the Adamases. Rather, what must end are unequal appointments whose only real basis is political clout.

Surprisingly, however, there is one area in which more, not less, non-career appointments make sense, and that is in Washington — in the top layer of the State Department's domestic leadership. This is a group that starts with the secretary and runs down through the deputy secretary, the undersecretaries, the assistant secretaries and the deputy assistant secretaries. It includes a number of their immediate aides and special assistants. While the professional staffs below this level should be immune from the invasion of outside appointments, this upper layer should have a higher percentage of outside appointees than is sometimes the case.

Why? To begin with, occupants of these positions work under close-at-hand supervision, which is not possible in the case of their more remotely positioned ambassadorial colleagues. Accordingly, failures and inadequacies are detected much earlier.

Second, it is the occupants of these key domestic posts who are called on to support the president and secretary of state in moments of controversy. This is a logical and proper role for politically appointed subordinates.

It is true that professional career diplomats have shown themselves willing to play this role too as part of their obligation to serve loyally

whatever administration is in power. But it is not a particularly appropriate role for them, and when they do take on this responsibility their future usefulness is placed at risk because of the suspicion that attaches to them when a new administration arrives on the scene.

A further reason for bringing more non-career appointees into these senior domestic ranks is that it gives the party in power an opportunity to develop a pool of experienced foreign policy leaders not only for itself but for future administrations. Both parties need to develop far deeper reserves of diplomatic talent. This problem can be significantly remedied by using certain layers of the State Department as a training ground.

Each administration should seek to entice non-career supporters into diplomatic work, but in the right way and by the right route. Unless they are especially qualified appointees of the Mansfield-Burns caliber, the non-careerist political types should not be sent abroad to run an embassy, where inexperience can be damaging. They should begin back home as supervised aides within the State Department's leadership ranks, where they can be trained, moved on to positions of growing responsibility and become part of an expanding pool of their party's foreign policy talent. From the most successful in this group should come the bulk of any administration's non-career ambassadorial appointees. Prescreened and experienced, they can add to the breadth and quality of U.S. efforts abroad.

The writer, now president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, was a political appointee in the State Department under Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon and Ford, and served as ambassador to Jordan and Turkey. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Downdraft On Europe's Air Fares

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — Europe's airlines are proof that European industrial competitiveness stems from more than technological decline. Since 1978 the air fares paid by business travelers in Europe have doubled in real terms. During that time U.S. deregulation has made some domestic flights in America cheaper than taking a Greyhound bus.

European governments and their protected "flag carrier" airlines are rightly coming under increasing pressure to liberalize their web of restrictive agreements. Competition from charter airlines for holiday business has already forced advanced booking economy schemes on the scheduled carriers, but most Europeans still fail to see why they should pay 25 cents a mile on, say, the Athens-London route, when some trans-Atlantic fares are now down to 5 cents a mile.

But the pressures that can be exerted by the traveling public are sadly unfocused, while national security and prestige are the trump cards played by those who resist deregulation. So it is in the face of bitter opposition from Europe's national airlines and almost all their parent governments that the EC Commission has renewed its attack on their price-fixing and pooling plans.

An earlier bid by Brussels to outlaw the airlines' most glaring anti-trust abuses was shot down in flames several years ago, so the Eurocrats have compromised with a watered-down deregulation formula known as Memorandum No. 2. It contains a proposal for "fare zones" that would set minimum and maximum prices on air routes across Europe.

The upper and lower limits in each zone would be comparable to those which for the past two years have operated on the North Atlantic routes. Supporters of the EC scheme say it would banish the fare-slashing, loss-inducing anarchy that had characterized the airlines' Battle of the Atlantic. Critics charge that it will



mean precisely the same confusion and legal uncertainty that the hybrid form of deregulation has in fact introduced to the North Atlantic market.

The British, French and U.S. governments are currently at loggerheads over its interpretation.

When small independent airlines call plaintively for freedom of the skies they do not mean total freedom. They mean the freedom enshrined in such treaties as the Bermuda 2 pact to compete on prices providing they are cost-related. What they do not mean is that the big national flag carriers should be free to cut their fares to uneconomical levels for as long as it takes to bankrupt their leaner, more efficient independent competitors.

The irony of independents such as Virgin Atlantic and People Express protesting against the bigger carriers' current round of price-cutting is nevertheless unmistakable. So, too, was the spectacle of Mrs. Thatcher's free-market government bullying the Reagan administration into promising immunity from anti-trust prosecutions for British Airways. Britain's worry was that its soon-to-be-denationalized airline could be vulnerable to further law suits charging it with the sort of "predatory pricing" collusion that al-

legedly bankrupted the original low-fare trailblazer, Laker Airways.

All the signs are that six years of deregulation have forged and tempered U.S. airlines into an industry that can easily defend through greater efficiency its two-fifths share of the world's air traffic. In stark contrast, Europe's airlines remain the enemies of healthier competition.

Now they are pleading that air safety and their steady 5- to 8-percent annual increases in traffic entail heavy investments that justify high prices. It is true that over the next decade the 135 airlines grouped in the International Air Transport Association will need \$150 billion to \$200 billion to buy more than 2,000 new aircraft. It is also true that this year they finally emerged from six years in the red with combined net earnings of only about \$1.2 billion.

The airlines do have a case to make. Yet their campaign against the limited deregulation of Memorandum No. 2 at times takes the breath away with its effrontery. Karl-Heinz Neumeister, secretary-general of the Association of European Airlines, recently testified to the EC's Economic and Social Committee as to why the fare zones plan is unacceptable. "Are antitrust laws applicable to air trans-

port, when governments in Europe already control or own the airlines?" he asked, adding: "Obviously, antitrust laws are a method of protecting the consumer from the potential or real excesses of private enterprise."

Only Britain and the Netherlands really favor the liberalization of air transport, witness their blessing for the super-competitive London-Maastricht service of Virgin Airways. Yet it is the French government's fanatical opposition to fare-slashing that has suddenly brought European deregulation within reach.

In a supreme irony, France's officious attempts to stamp out discounting may instead spell the end of restrictive rules in the Community. An official prosecution before a Paris tribunal in September produced a surprisingly unnoted milestone decision. The French judge challenged the legality of waiving the EC competition laws where airlines are concerned. He has referred his doubts about the airlines' exemption to the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg, which probably will deliver its opinion in mid-1985. If the EC court endorses the French tribunal's judgment, then the balloon really will go up in Europe's air fares war.

International Herald Tribune

The Bold Chinese Experiment in Economic Reform

By Zhao Jinglun

DURHAM, North Carolina — China has entered a new phase of development of all-round reforms. It is extending the reforms from the countryside to the cities, and from agriculture to industry, trade, science and culture.

Deng Xiaoping, China's top leader, has characterized these reforms as a "revolution" because they amount not only to a negation of the Cultural Revolution and the Great Leap Forward but also to a rejection of the Soviet model, which China followed in the early 1950s with considerable success. The Chinese claim that by applying Marxist principles to Chinese realities they have found a specifically Chinese road to socialism.

A key component of the current reform is a drastic modification of the planning method. This involves reducing the scope of the mandatory plan to include only items that are vital to the national interest and people's livelihood, such as the production of energy and basic raw materials, and the procurement (not production) of food grains, cotton and edible oils; enlarging the scope of the guidance plan to include the production of all major agricultural products, much of transportation and industries not subject to the mandatory plan; and leaving the service industries and the production of small commodities to market forces.

The mandatory plan must be fulfilled. Targets under the guidance plan are to be met by means of economic levers such as prices, taxes and credits, and the production of some farm and sideline products and services are to be regulated by market demand. It is not market socialism but a mixed system with central planning and the market mechanism working side by side, and private and cooperative enterprises coexisting with state enterprises.

The rejection of the Soviet model is nothing new; it started several years

ago. The Soviet model is characterized by a very high rate of investment, a priority on heavy industries (including defense) and a national policy of extremely limited foreign trade. As a result of following that model, China eventually found its economy seriously out of kilter.

In an effort to readjust the economy, the Chinese have over the last five or six years succeeded in reducing the rate of state investment from 36.5 percent in 1978 to 30 percent in 1983. They have given top priority to the development of agriculture, consumer industries, energy and transportation, and have opened China's doors to the outside world. In short, China has turned the Soviet model upside down. A result has been the rapid growth of Chinese agriculture while the Russians have reaped six poor harvests in a row.

At the core of the Chinese reform is an attempt to invigorate the state enterprises by granting them greater autonomy. Having separated the Communist Party from the government, the Chinese now are separating government administration from the day-to-day operations of these enterprises. The Chinese now argue that just as capitalist owners do not run their corporations themselves — they hire managers — so the socialist state should and can do the same by providing guidelines and policies and leaving the actual day-to-day operations of the enterprises to managers. Instead of having the enterprises hand over their profits directly to the state treasury, as was the case, they are required to pay taxes (55 percent of their income) and are allowed to retain after-tax profits. The idea is to turn the state enterprises into independent accounting entities responsible for their own profits and losses, thereby providing incentive for them to improve performance.

The Chinese government will concern itself with macroeconomic goals and leave microeconomic decision-making to the enterprises. This is perhaps the boldest experiment ever attempted by a Marxist state.

To make all this work, China also must reform the wage-price structure. Chinese planners have long recognized the crucial importance of wage-price reform. They have hesitated to tackle it, however, because it involves grave risks. When government subsidies and controls are removed, prices tend to rise and this directly affects the people's livelihood. Chinese planners now feel that the conditions are ripe for them to proceed cautiously with wage-price reform by taking small incremental steps. Such complex reforms are bound to cause problems.

There already have been reports of a run on the banks as people scram-

ble to stock up in anticipation of inflationary price spirals. But the Chinese leadership is confident that things will not get out of hand. China is not Poland, for example. Its economy is not in the doldrums. It has a respectable annual growth rate of about 8 percent, and growth has been relatively balanced.

As the economy improves, people's consumption patterns are changing. They now aspire to own television sets, washing machines and refrigerators. Deng Xiaoping's reforms must meet these rising expectations. Indications so far are that the reforms are delivering the goods. They will create their own constituencies, and the chances are that they will overcome the resistance of those who stand to lose.

The writer, a Chinese free lance, is a fellow at the National Humanities Center in North Carolina. He wrote this for the Los Angeles Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The U.S. Role in Chile

I was amazed to read the Washington Post editorial "The Troubles in Chile" (Nov. 13) stating that the U.S. role in the 1973 Chilean coup was "peripheral," and that American responsibility for the downfall of Chilean democracy was mere "myth." To claim that the United States was not at least indirectly responsible for the ouster of Salvador Allende, a democratically elected president, and the accession of General Augusto Pinochet, seems ignorant.

After Mr. Allende's fall, a Senate committee found that millions of U.S. dollars were spent in attempts to prevent Mr. Allende's election. The panel also found that U.S. agents made themselves available to anti-

Allende forces, making clear that money and U.S. recognition would be forthcoming if there was a coup.

General Pinochet, despite his reign of terror, could not have survived without U.S. aid or recognition. Finally, the congressional panel found that large amounts of money and technical assistance were provided by U.S. agents to anti-government forces. All this is hardly "peripheral," hardly a "myth."

The point is not whether it was justified — that is a political and philosophical issue. The point is that it happened. The United States was at least indirectly responsible for the downfall of Chilean democracy.

JACK SHOLKOFF, London.

Capitalism: The Pastoral Reservations

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — In the past week, I have been across the United States, from Honolulu to New York City, inspecting some of the 49 states President Reagan carried and meeting and answering questions from some of the people who re-elected him.

It is clear from my comments that the "reformer moment" that produced his euphoric victory has survived the phony McGovern-McCarthy scare cooked up by elements of the Reagan administration and the calculated leaks from David Stockman's budget office about horrendous deficits facing the government.

The country and its citizens are determined to celebrate this Thanksgiving with unfurrowed brows and, if possible, make the good-times last through Christmas and New Year's Day. Time enough, then, to worry. All this may help explain the rather lurid reaction to the pastoral letter released, in draft form, by a committee of Roman Catholic bishops last week, in which they declared "morally unacceptable" the degree of poverty, unemployment and economic inequality existing in the United States and around the world these days.

From the brethren on the right, including George F. Will and William F. Buckley Jr., and the lions of laissez-faire on the editorial page of the Wall Street Journal, came cries of foul. Although they had not objected to the bishops' preaching on matters of personal morality to individual candidates, they found fault with the church leaders speaking on issues of social morality to the society.

At the most unmanly level, Mr. Buckley grumbled about the "lumpen clutches" and "intellectual slovenliness" of the bishops' statement. At a slightly higher plane of discourse, Mr. Will said they sounded "like just another liberal lobby."

Why this outrage? The ostensible target of the criticism was the bishops' endorsement of a variety of welfare-state measures, whose usefulness is questioned not only by the conservatives but by politicians and economists of other ideological hues. The bishops called for steeper rates of progressivity in the income tax, higher minimum wage and welfare benefits, and ambitious programs of public service jobs for the hard-core unemployed — all of which are matters of legitimate policy debate.

But the re-election of Mr. Reagan has removed most of these measures from the list of current political options. The bishops can be criticized for being obtuse in their advocacy, but no one can seriously believe that the measures they endorsed are suddenly going to be embraced by this Congress or this administration.

I think the conservatives' anger with the churchmen has a deeper origin. It reflects the new conservatism's unease at the shaky moral foundations of its own economics. The talisman of their economics is "growth." They like that word better than "greed" or "acquisitiveness," for the latter words clearly imply selfishness, while the former conjures up happy pictures of providing something for everyone. If the Pharisees had had the Wall Street Journal's wise publications counsel, they would have forgotten about pyramids and built their monuments in microchips.

Yet even these true believers are not prepared to defend unrestrained capitalism as a good in itself. As the Journal put it in its editorial criticizing the bishops' letter: "Modern capitalism is intended to serve the unique goals and needs of individuals . . . [for] upward mobility. . . . And the specific means to all these different personal goals is the individual freedom that capitalism provides in greater measure than any other system of economic organization."

That is the equation they would like to prove: Capitalism equals freedom equals individual self-perfection. If that is true, then the greater an individual's or nation's wealth, the closer to perfect happiness.

The bishops know better. In conformity with the doctrine and teachings of their faith, they assert that capitalism, like any other human institution, should be judged, not just on the criterion of freedom, but of justice and equality as well.

By those criteria, a system that produces — as the American system has in the past half-century — greater poverty and greater inequality, must be found wanting.

That is a hard message to swallow with the Thanksgiving turkey. It will not go down easily in the America I saw last week. Ronald Reagan was not re-elected by people who were questioning the ethic of take more, make more, spend more, get more. If the bishops had just consulted with the Reagan campaign ads, they would have learned that "it's morning in America." And few people want to think about tomorrow.

The Washington Post

Those Helping Zaïre

The news report "Zaire Says Troops Oust Insurgents From Town" (Nov. 17), mentions the evacuation of relief workers from Manono to Nairobi. The article incorrectly lists these as workers of the United Methodist Church. In fact, they are an emergency medical team sent by Interfaith (International Christian Aid). They are doctors and nurses from Switzerland, France, West Germany and other countries. The Interfaith medical teams are flying back to Zaire this week with a load of emergency medicines to continue their vital work in an area where half of all children die by the age of 5.

JOE BASS, Vienna.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1983-1987

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

Executive Editor: RENÉ BONDY
Editor: ALAIN LÉCOUR
Deputy Editor: RICHARD H. MORGAN
Deputy Editor: STEPHAN W. CONAWAY
Associate Editor: FRANKLIN D. JOHNS
Director of Circulation: ROLF D. KRANEFELD, Director of Advertising Sales

Deputy Publisher: Associate Publisher: Associate Publisher: Director of Operations: Director of Circulation: Director of Advertising Sales

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald), Cables Herald Paris.
Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer
Asia Headquarters, 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong, Tel. 5-283618, Telex 61170.
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin Mackenzie, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LT, Tel. 836-4802, Telex 262009.
S.A. no capital de 1,200,000 F. R.S. No. 126. Commission Paritaire No. 61501.
U.S. subscription: \$180 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
© 1984, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

ARTS / LEISURE

The 'Third Wave' of Japanese Designers

By Gloria Noda
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO—On the volatile Japanese fashion scene, where the design industry is still in adolescent freedom in comparison to the West, designers can be divided into two groups: those who do international styling, and very Japanese designers who are preoccupied with fabric and texture.

In this fast-changing climate, several new designers are beginning to make their mark, as was evident in their recent spring showings in Tokyo. The showings, sponsored by the nonprofit Fashion Foundation with government support, featured 12 young designers who together were labeled the "third wave."

The third wave is an apt title. The first wave in Japan was the impact of Hanae Mori and Issey Miyake, the first Japanese designers to achieve popularity within Japan. Here, too, there was a split—

with Hanae Mori representing an international view of femininity, and Miyake taking an art-oriented approach.

The second wave was the surprising styling, sometimes termed "bag-lady" or holocaust clothes, of Comme des Garçons and Yohji Yamamoto, but having a strong effect on the international fashion world in loosening up design ideas. Both fall into the group of those who are principally interested in fabric and texture, and are very influential in Tokyo.

Highly popular on the local scene, and doing well in the United States and London, is Matsuda (trade name Nicole in Japan), who fits in neither camp, doing contemporary styling with attention divided between texture and shapes. And there is the enormously popular house of Bigi, which does young spirited styles that sell so well in Japan that Bigi has little interest in showing or selling abroad. More practical in their attitude

toward fashion than many of the established designers, who have a tendency to describe their work in hazy philosophical terms, the new Tokyo designers speak of business.

"Clothes-making is not an art, it's a business," Kenzo Abe, considered one of the most promising of the group, said. "I like my own style of clothes to be well-made, and to be worn as people want to wear them. I'm not making any laws about looks." He had a camouflage print in pink and khaki denim, and used ivory brocade for a big jacket with pouch pocket in back, over a slim dress. The model was draped in meters of coiled plastic tubing, clear and shiny. He showed panniers at the side of a denim knee skirt, with a long denim jacket buttoned low at the side. In black gauze he did flyaway tunic shapes with horizontal tucking through the middle of the back, forming an interesting butterfly shape for the floppy back, the jacket worn over a black jumpsuit.

Takayuki Mori has a background in classic textile techniques in Kyoto, and he showed refreshing originality in designs in black linen, the tops in a halter shape filled in with black net to the shoulders. Over peg pants with panner folds to the back. One startling design was a mini-dress with batwing sleeves reaching to the hem, a black dress with bold abstract prints within the winged sides.

Chisato Tsumori, of I.S. (formerly Issey Sport), said: "I don't have any fixed ideas about what to make; there's no message to my designs."

However, she does send a fashion message in her emphasis on the back, with a back bow on a denim overshirt that stopped at the waist in front and is coattail length in back. A denim jacket had a book-bag pouch in the middle of the back. Chisato's toques and knotted kimbos are the details for white cotton shorts with apron-panels and V-neck shirts.

Asuro Teyama is considered a promising newcomer and sells well in London and the United States. "My generation values a variety of disciplines—art, architecture and fashion," he said. "There are things to be gleaned from each and incorporated into creative efforts."

He displayed a loose cowl front to sheer linen tunics with big sleeves, worn with long linen duster coats that lace up the back. He also used a bow in the back of a striped tunic.

Yoshie Inaba, the former Bigi designer who now does a more adult line under her own name, came out with short dinner suits worn with embroidered lace camisoles and culottes folded in front for a skirt look, then sashed with a narrow ribbon at the waist.

Jun Saito does menswear in fresh scarlet linen suits, and paired bright blue jackets with pale green linen trousers. Jackets were oversized, with large white buttons, but otherwise followed a classic styling.

Other notable designers in the group include Katsuhiko Kamijaki, who showed printed voiles with contrasting tape edging for emphasis and put white organdy skirts over pants in a diversion that somehow works.

Another member of the group, Nubio Ikeda of K-Factor, formerly a stylist with Tucci, Ikeda said: "Clothing isn't a sell. I'm interested in how much I sell." He designs in an international style, using clear bright colors for kindergarten motifs and appliques on blouses and sweaters, or half prints on cotton.

Definitely international in style.



Yoshie Inaba's wide culottes.

Noriko Kazuki has scored a success in her second showing as well as establishing herself in major department stores. She has an ease with bright color and a talent for soft tailoring. She put well-proportioned blouses, whose banding buckles to one side, over slim knee skirts, and used the long duster coat in sheer linen over straight linen minidresses.

Kazuki has been accused of being too "Italian"—meaning too un-Japanese—which underlines the differences between so-called international designers and very Japanese designers.

"This article is typical of news-

paper coverage here," said Sumi Akimoto, chief editor of Soen, a woman's magazine. "I think it's wrong. Young designers can be easily influenced by newspaper reactions and limit themselves to the Japanese look of styling that inevitably has more emotional impact on an audience."

Mr. Maehira, head of women's wear at Iseian, a department store that is highly fashion-oriented, said: "The very Japanese designers may stir a more emotional reaction to their shows, but those who design in an international style sell better" in the young advanced market.

Universal Will Re-Release 'Glenn Miller Story' in 1985

By Aljean Harmerz
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES—The "Glenn Miller Story," a 1954 movie starring James Stewart and June Allyson, has been pulled off the shelf at Universal Studio and will be reissued around the world next April or May.

Why should Universal decide to restore and re-release a 30-year-old movie about a band leader who died 40 years ago?

There are many answers, not the least of which is the success that Universal has had this year with its worldwide reissue of five Alfred Hitchcock movies. The five—"Rear Window," "Vertigo," "The Man Who Knew Too Much," "The Trouble With Harry" and "Rope"—have sold nearly \$17 million worth of tickets in the United States and more than \$20 million worth in Latin America, Europe and Australia.

Part of the success of the Hitchcock movies is credited by Universal to James Stewart, who stars in all but "The Trouble With Harry" and who toured the world with the movies. "Jim Stewart did magnificent work for us," said Michael Williams-Jones, president of UTP, the international sales organization for Universal, Paramount and MGM-UA. "Then Jim told us that 'The Glenn Miller Story' was his favorite picture. And 1984 was the 40th anniversary of Glenn Miller's death."

One of the pre-eminent band leaders of the Big Band era, Major Glenn Miller disappeared over the fog-shrouded English Channel on Dec. 15, 1944. He was flying to Paris to make tour arrangements for his Glenn Miller Army Air Force Band.

Williams-Jones also learned from Stewart that "The Glenn Miller Story" had originally been recorded in stereophonic sound, although it was not released in stereo. Among the band numbers in the movie—some played by members of the Glenn Miller Orchestra—are "Tuxedo Junction," "Little Brown Jug," "In the Mood" and a Louis Armstrong jam session of "Basin Street Blues" with Gene Krupa on drums.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OFFICE LEASE FOR SALE

Prestigious executive offices, Cagnes-sur-Mer, near Nice (France).

Suite of seven luxurious offices, 225 sq.m. Wall-to-wall carpeting, air-conditioning Westinghouse, strip lighting, special sun deflector windows, venetian blinds, jalousies, Rank Xerox photocopying machine, 3 telexes, 10 telephones, 3 lines. Large garages 5 spaces + parking. Occupied by representatives of multinational company.

Tel.: France (93) 73-45-47 or (93) 32-97-75.

INTERNATIONAL OFFSHORE COMPANY FORMATION IN ALL MAJOR CENTERS

• Full Administration
• Nominee Services
• Full Secretarial Services including Mail, Facsimile, Telephone and Telex.

Send for our multi lingual brochure now.

EBM II
MARION PLACE
PORT GRAT
ST. SAMPSONS
GUERNSEY

Tel: 4191575, Tel. 0481 53015.

PRESTIGIOUS REAL ESTATE DEVELOPER

Nice, French Riviera

Seeks foreign representatives for the sale of apartments.

Send proposals in French to:

L'IMMOBILIERE COPEGIF

10, Av. du Maréchal Foch

06000 Nice, France

Tel: (93) 85-60-70

ACCOUNTANCY TAX AND FINANCIAL PLANNING

• Complete accountancy service

• International company formation

• International tax planning

• Offices U.K. and Europe

• Mortgages and finance

• Bank introductions

• Full legal service

• Insurance and pensions

Executive Accountancy and Financial Services Limited

43 Conning Street Liverpool L8 7NN

Tel.: 051 709 3767

Telex: 4191575

MASTER FRANCHISES

The Big Orange is a

complete, low cost franchise

system, comprising an

eye-catching 7 ft. dia. orange

kiel with a unique system

producing Freshly Squeezed

Orange Juice, that quite

simply attracts attention -

and business!

A single franchise sells for

£12,000 in the U.K.

Master Franchises are still

available in certain countries

worldwide, and these present

an excellent opportunity

for profitable investment,

particularly for those

wishing to diversify.

For further details, contact:

The Big Orange Limited,

Dept. BTT,

18a Parade Road,

St. Helier, Jersey,

Channel Islands.

Tel: (0534) 77021

Telex: 4192433

'Mother Courage,' a Case Of Serious Miscasting

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON—There is nothing wrong with the new Howard Davies "Mother Courage" as the Barbican that intelligent casting could not have cured—except possibly the set.

The problem with Judi Dench is that she is one of the best actresses in the world and about as well suited to Mother Courage as to the playing of Peer Gynt. Whatever else Mother Courage has to be, and

verge of explosion as his house is gradually taken over by a group of strangers under the misapprehension that it is a hotel.

This is, of course, the original one-joke play, and Alison Chitty's Hogarthian set, accurate down to the smell of the legs coming out of the fireplace, frames it well enough. Hywel Bennett and Gregory Floy are efficiently contrasted as the two young bloods, and Julia Watson and Kelly Hunter as their chosen ladies manage a good mix of love and cynical despair.

THE BRITISH STAGE

What Block had done, in his first

main-stage production at the National, is to assemble the best cast

available and let them get on with

it. The notion that he should have

imposed some sort of theory onto a

comedy that has worked well

enough for more than 200 years, is

precisely the kind of critical misap-

prehension which has lain at the

heart of so many of the National's

recent mistakes.

□

To Hampstead this month has

come the Foco Novo company's

production of "Bloody Poetry," a

new and often very impressive play

about Byron and Shelley and their

attendant ladies in Italy between

1816 and 1822. Howard Brenton

has brilliantly avoided the usual

Hollywood trap ("Morning, Byron,

How's Shelley?") and "Has anyone

seen Willie Wordsworth?" and in-

stead given us a waspish comic

look at two men who set out to

change the world and ended up by

destroying their own families.

"What do you scribbling poets have

in common?" asks Shelley's mis-

stress (Fiona Shaw) in a wonderfully

impetuous performance. "You all

go to bed with your sisters."

One of Brenton's many insights

into the two great 19th-century

British romantic poets is that al-

though apparently highly contrast-

ed (Byron the self-seeking selfish

libertine, Shelley the socialist ideal-

ist) they had a great deal more in

common with each other than with

anyone else. Both were catastro-

phically destructive in their roman-

tic relationships, both loathed Words-

worth ("seems but a bit of a bitch")

and both had only the haziest

notion of the politics they were

supposed to be fighting for. Both

drifted around Italy strutting the

landscape with bastards and bills,

and each had a healthy apprecia-

tion of the theatricality of the other:

"Are we going out?" asks Byron

of Shelley at one point in a mara-

thon poetic debate "or are you just

going to fall about in another vi-

sionary fit?"

Wars of liberation are being

fought as they agonize over who

gets to sleep with whose mistress,

and what is so splendid about

Brenton's play is the way it allies

that comic despair with a very real

awareness of the deaths they seem-

ed both to embrace and to cause.

As children expire and wives

jump into the lake, however, it is

Shelley the idealist who causes far

more domestic destruction than

Byron the rake. There's a moral in

there somewhere.

DOONESBURY



WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

12, av. George V. Tel: 723 32 32

PARIS - FRANCE

happy crazy '84

Thursday November 22

THANKSGIVING

DINNER

at SAM KEARNY

Restaurant

Menu F.120, including wine

Live music

9 Rue Princesse, Paris 6th

Reservations 329.89.80

ZURICH'S BEST

The Night-Club

with ambience

terrasse

at the Bellevue of 25.11.84

Best int'l entertainment

Shows until 2 a.m.

INSIGHTS

Children of Indochina Determined to Build New Life in America

By Robert Coles

(Robert Coles is professor of psychiatry and medical humanities at Harvard University and Pulitzer Prize-winning author of "Children of Crisis.")

WASHINGTON — "They are good children," said Margaret McCourt-Dinner, the principal of the Abington Elementary School in Arlington, Virginia, in response to an inquiry about how the Cambodian, the Laotian, the Vietnamese boys and girls were managing in their classes. When pressed for details, she speaks with assurance and out of conviction. "They are eager to learn. They are considerate and well behaved. They are good citizens in our community."

The teachers in the school say many of the same things. They emphasize how polite, courteous, obliging, alert these "refugee children" are. In Nancy McCracken's class of students for whom English is a second language, children 7, 8 and 9 years of age, most originally from Southeast Asia, are learning how to read.

The favorable comments come to mind again and again as one watches these children go about their school day, eager to master spelling, to learn how to add and subtract and multiply and divide, to write sentences and draw pictures and show a command of English vocabulary. When they salute the American flag, when they pledge allegiance to the United States of America, they speak with a telling earnestness that surprises, maybe embarrasses, a visitor.

Mrs. McCracken is calm and patient. Her North Carolina accent is soft, inviting, persuasive. She knows, however, that she is met more than halfway by many of her Southeast Asian children: "They may have suffered a lot. They don't let the past in the way of the present. They're eager to do the very best they can. I don't have to raise my voice much." Nor do the children make much noise. They are quiet, attentive, awake to every shift in the day's academic rhythm.

THEY are also impressively neat, though not in an uptight way. Dene Symathong, 10, explains his reasons for keeping careful track of his school possessions: "If you know where you put things, you save time and you don't worry. Everything goes faster."

He is similarly tidy in his South Frederick Street home in Arlington. As he talks his eyes look right in the visitor's eyes. His hands strive for order. Anything out of place is picked up, put where it belongs. He keeps some pictures of himself, of other family members, in a box, which he opens with great care, and closes gently. The box gets a lingering caress as it is placed in precisely the spot from which it had been removed a few minutes earlier.

"I remember when we had nothing," Dene says. He is reluctant to go further. "The past is gone."

Actually, in Mrs. McCracken's classroom and on the sidewalks of South Frederick Street, many of the Southeast Asian children, Dene included, are willing to indicate in casual ways how persistent an influence memories can be. A child draws not only an American flag, but a Laotian one. Another child sketches a rural landscape and hastens to spell out its location

(Cambodia), its one-time beauty, its sudden hellish transformation.

"There, it was farms, lots of them," says the child drawing the flag. "I remember the trees and the huts. I remember my grandfather planting. Then the soldiers came, and they shot people." He loves to evoke the pleasant side of an earlier life. He shuns the pictorial recall of murder, but in a low voice spells out what he saw:

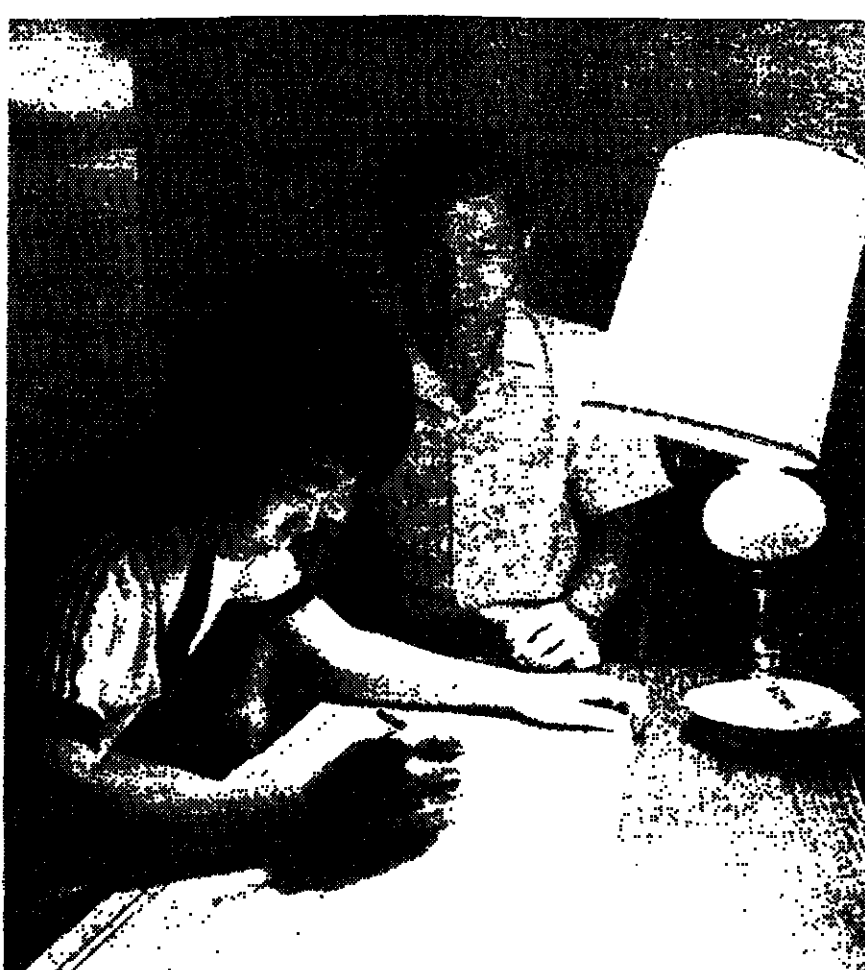
"They came to our house. They ordered my father to go with them. He obeyed. They killed him anyway, right there, while we looked. My mother told us to go inside. She came with us. She told us we can't fight back. She told us we might be next. We waited, but nothing happened. They had others to kill. There aren't enough bullets, sometimes, for murderers to kill everyone they want to kill."

LIKE so many others, he walked and walked and walked to escape the Khmer Rouge. Now he does another kind of walking. "We get tired of waiting for the ice cream man to come to our street, so we go sometimes to try to find him. My mother gives me money on sunny days for an ice cream. When it's cloudy, she says no. Sometimes she changes her mind, just before she leaves the house. I know she works hard, so I am grateful. She waits on people. If they want ice cream, she goes get them ice cream. Whatever they want!"

Where the boy lives, many families are crammed into small apartments. Not far away are luxurious condominiums with large swimming pools. The children from Southeast Asia peer through a fence, but do not become overwhelmed by envy or bitterness: "If we study hard, we can get good jobs. If we save our money, we can buy what we want. My mother says we are much better off here than we'd be if we stayed behind. It was worth it, to escape. We'd be dead if we hadn't left. My mother would like to go back, but only to the village she knew when she was a girl. I am glad to be here. I wouldn't mind living over there."

He has pointed to the new, attractive building, to the spacious pool. People who have it better than he are good to his not inconsiderable ambition, self-confidence, hopefulness — his social appetite. He comes from peasant stock, but even those of the Cambodian aristocracy are struggling here to make do. He is neither ashamed of his background, nor tied to its former constraints. He is an intelligent realist, ready to make the best of his new situation. He is an American.

When asked for his thoughts on life in his new country, he is quick to make this appraisal: "People don't sit here. They move. I remember my grandfather standing still. Even when he worked on his crops, he seemed still, when I compare him to people here. No one stays still here. People drive cars. Planes always come over us. People have motor bikes. They come home and go jogging. On television the cars are racing and crashing into each other. My mother says everyone wants her to wait on them at the same time. She never sits or stands or walks. She runs from the kitchen to the tables, and then back to the kitchen, and finally the clock has run, too, and she can go home."



Tai Hoang does his homework while his father, Hoang Hang, watches. The Hoangs are refugees from Cambodia. They are, however, of Chinese descent.

HE himself is rather fast on his feet. He dashes from his home to the ice cream truck. He is speedy at playing catch. He is no slouch at marbles. He climbs a tree rapidly. And at school his mind goes at a swift pace. Mrs. McCracken is impressed, and a little puzzled.

"These children," she says, "have gone through devastating experiences. They've been marched with their parents for miles with no food or clean water to escape death. They've been on the sea for days — the 'boat people.' They've been sick and near death. They come here to a faraway land, and most of them don't know any English. You'd think they'd be frightened and exhausted. You'd think they'd be suspicious and withdrawn. But they get right to work, and they smile and are polite, and they are determined to build a good life for themselves here, and they are willing to work hard, and if you, the teacher, make them work even harder, they're grateful."

But children cannot forever dissemble emotionally. The children at the Abington School, or in Arlington's South Frederick Street neighborhood, are not psychological pretenders; nor are they fooling themselves by constantly deny-

ing past hardship and suffering. Their drawings and paintings can be grim and forbidding, more so than most of the world's children, and are reminders of an earlier fate — soldiers with guns and filthy fingers, planes with bombs, a terrible political ideology at work, curbing freedom, engendering fear. No wonder a girl draws a helicopter black and shows its bombs and protruding bodies in a field below. No wonder a boy gives a man with a rifle the huge, prominent teeth of a devouring animal.

doesn't tell you to 'spit out answers.' She said we couldn't 'spit out answers.' She says we should ask why. Every time I hear her tell us to ask why, I think of my father. He died on the boat, but before he died he told us he was happy.

"I remember, I remember then, I remember asking him why he was happy, and he said because he was sure I'd make it, and my brother, and my sisters, and that was all he wanted, for us to get out. Then he told us how he loved his village, but he was glad we'd escaped. And then he stopped breathing, and no matter how much we wanted him to stay with us, and breathe, we knew he was gone."

THOSE are sad words. They speak of a terrible 20th century tragedy. Yet, they are words that convey fierce pride, an unyielding determination — handed bravely from parent to child, and remembered constantly, it seems, no matter the thousands of miles between them and here, the thousands of days between then and now.

For these children there have been many moments of anxiety, apprehension, regret, even despair. They have endured persecution, exile, hunger, the loss of parents, relatives, friends. Sometimes there are bad dreams, moments a particular child may describe tersely, but tellingly: "I wake up and I realize I've been back there, and they're trying to kill us, all of us, the soldiers are." Still, that girl is soon enough back to sleep: "I'm tired, and so I don't stay awake too long."

The rhythms of a new life are healing to her, to others like her, and for those rhythms she is grateful. She can't imagine, these days, how "anyone" (meaning herself) could live without a McDonald's nearby, or a supermarket or a drugstore. She can't imagine how "they" (meaning the people who live in her native Cambodia) manage without television and pizza and that ice cream truck and, not least, the Abington School, where "if you don't feel good, they find out why."

This girl who saw so much death in Asia had been saved by antibiotics from a serious infection. She remembers sadly her earlier years, but talks with relief and gratitude about her present time. She knows she might have died (of all sorts of sicknesses) in Cambodia even if there had not been the disastrous wars of the past decades. And she knows that her chances of survival here are high compared with what would be the case most anywhere else in the world.

She was able to draw a colorful rendering of the idyllic life of her past (a bright yellow sun, a pink and blue thatched hut, the dog she remembered lazily, tall grass, fruit-laden trees) but she also made a point of saying that there is beauty in her contemporary life of a kind she was eager to draw (a nicely decorated school building, with a grand view of trees, flowers, a beckoning blue sky with a sun no less cheerful than the Cambodian one she had earlier constructed).

What did she hope to be, to do, when grown up? She replies easily to such banal questions, and her answer offers, implicitly, evidence of a shrewd cross-cultural sensibility: "In the States you can try to get many kinds of jobs. You can't be sure until you're older what job you'll get. You may change your mind. My mother says she never had to make so many choices, until she came here. She says even when her mother gives

people a menu, and they read it, they keep asking if there's more. My mother says a hundred times a day: 'Only what's on the menu.' The customers don't believe her, though. They don't even hear her. They keep asking!"

The 8-year-old child also asks questions about English words and phrases, U.S. history and geography, the reason for the stars and red and white bars on the American flag. She wonders how old Arlington is, how old Washington is. She wonders whether America has known the kind of political lunacy and evil Cambodia has recently experienced, and she wonders whether one day, in some distant future, her native land will be "more like America."

What does she mean by that comparison? She hasn't the slightest difficulty being clear and specific: "There would be more food. You could have a school like this one here. The teachers wouldn't be scared, and we wouldn't be scared, the kids. No one would be scared of the government."

SHE would like to see more of Washington. She would like to go to college there. She would like to be a nurse, someday, or a doctor, if that were possible.

Her lively, discerning, ambitious mind is remarkable, and soon enough I am thinking that I have never seen a group of children, in all the years of my work, who are more resilient and more perceptive. Moreover, the parents of these children, no less anxious to become adjusted to the United States, to enjoy its possibilities, are as industrious and yet caring mothers and fathers as I've seen anywhere in the world.

A boy nearby has been listening and nodding as I talk to the girl who would like to be a nurse or even a doctor. He makes a declaration: "There should be more friends everywhere."

He adds force to his statement by pointing to the map of the world on the classroom wall. With a sweep of his hand he moves over the planet's territory. Then, lest there be any doubt in the visitor's mind, the lad has his right forefinger pointed to Cambodia. He smiles. He claims his nationality: "I'm from here." Silence. Smiles from the other children. "Me, too," another boy says. "Me, too," a girl says. "Me from Laos," another, quite young girl says.

The boy who started this series of avowals moves on — crosses the Pacific with his hand, stops at California, hastens eastward across the American West, the heartland of the Midwest, and stops at the nation's capital: "This is us. This is Washington. It is there, across the river."

The others nod, smiles on their faces. "The distance from Asia..." He doesn't finish his sentence. We sit at our table, covered with crayons and paper, and wait, only a second or two, but with some curiosity, even tension. He has found his train of thought, his voice, his words. "The distance from Asia," he repeats. "Well, it's long." A pause, then. "It is a big distance, yes. But we are here. We got here." The others nod. The boy goes back to his chair. The children are about to do some more drawing, but the teacher announces that spelling is next, all those English words to master.

"Let's try to get a hundred," urges the boy whose hand had just touched the various points on the map. "Yes, let's," a girl.

Washington Post Service

Arab and Israeli Buses Share a Highway, Equally Open to Ambushes on West Bank

By Dan Fisher

Los Angeles Times Service

JERUSALEM — This is the story of two buses that travel a common highway in the service of different worlds. The most important thing they share besides the Hebron Road is their vulnerability to national hatred.

Bus No. 60 of the Egged Transportation Co. carries Jews from a terminal in West Jerusalem to Kiryat Arba, a strikingly modern Jewish town of 6,000 people overlooking the overwhelmingly Arab city of Hebron on the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

Bus No. 23 of the Hebron National Bus Co. carries Arabs from a terminal in East Jerusalem to Sitt, a Palestinian Arab village of 3,000 people just north of Hebron.

There are frequently a few Arabs among the passengers on the Jewish bus but virtually never any Jews on the Arab bus.

On Sept. 17, the No. 60 bus was ambushed soon after it left Jerusalem. The driver and four passengers were wounded in a hail of automatic-rifle fire, which also injured two Arabs who were traveling in a car behind the bus. No one has been charged with the attack, but Arab terrorists have claimed responsibility.

On Oct. 28, the No. 23 bus was ambushed before it cleared the Jerusalem city limits. One passenger was killed and 10 others were wounded when an anti-tank rocket fired from a nearby hillside struck the bus just above the rear door. On Nov. 15, an 18-year-old Israeli soldier, David Ben-Haim Ben-Shimon, was indicted and charged with murder in connection with the incident. He was quoted as saying he attacked the bus to avenge the slaying of two Jewish students by an Arab.

The two attacks were bloody reminders that no nationality has a corner on extremism and that the targets of terror need be guilty of nothing but their origins.

A reporter traveled on both buses the other day and talked with people who ride them regularly. Each group of passengers' views of the people on the other bus — and of the land that one side rules but both consider home — appeared to be hardening.

PASSENGERS on the Jewish bus, No. 60, which leaves Jerusalem at 6:45 P.M. for Kiryat Arba, were mostly of European origin. Most of the men wore knitted skullcaps; most of the women wore headscarves.

They see themselves as the true successors of the Zionist pioneers, as settlers of land that, under international law, is considered occupied, although they insist it is an integral part of Eretz Israel, the biblical Land of Israel.

They resent being targets — either of the Arabs who throw stones at their buses and cars along the Hebron Road and who have killed eight Jews in Hebron in the last five years, or of what they see as a hostile press, which depicts them as fanatics and as a barrier to peace in the Middle East.

"We know the journalists," one passenger said, urging a fellow passenger not to talk with an American reporter. "We know their attitude towards us."

Zehava Nativ, one of the original Jewish settlers in the Hebron area after the Six-Day War of 1967, asked: "Why don't we see you after something happens to us? Why only after something happens to the Arab bus?"

David Berkovic, 54, started driving the route just after his predecessor, Avi Reaven, lost his right eye in the September ambush. Mr. Berkovic, who lives in Jerusalem, concedes that he worries about the dangers of his job.

"We have to be careful," he said. "Sometimes the Arabs throw stones."

Asked how he felt about the attack on the Arab bus two days earlier — the avengers said it was in retaliation for the slaying of a young Jewish couple by an Arab — Mr. Berkovic said it was "very ugly." "We are people who want peace," he said. "Why do we have to be like them, to take an eye for an eye?"

YAFI COHEN, who came to Israel 36 years ago from Yemen and who lost a son fighting Arabs in the Sinai, was on her way to visit another son in Kiryat Arba. Naturally, she said, she has fears about traveling the route. She said the attack on the Arab bus "didn't make me happy," but she showed little sympathy for the victims.

"After they killed these two young people, don't they deserve it?" she said. "I say, whatever you get you also give back. If you don't do it, you just get more and more."

A 20-year-old student at a yeshiva — a religious school — in Kiryat Arba, said he carries a weapon, but "with deep regret." The Israeli Army issues firearms to Jewish settlers on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

"I would be very happy to return this pistol," the student said. "I'm not a militant person." He said he is seldom afraid, and added: "If I feel I belong to this country and this country belongs to me, it gives me confidence."

What difference did he see, if any, between the attacks on the two buses?

"You cannot compare the two cases," the student said. "Because my feeling for the Jew is stronger, even when I think he's wrong, I still feel closer to him."

Eliesser Chabra, 27, was a passenger on the bus when it was ambushed.

"The minute I heard the shots, I bent down," he said. "Women and children were screaming. I took out my pistol. I opened the window and fired two shots in the air just to show that there were firearms on the bus."

For Mr. Chabra, a career soldier who moved to Kiryat Arba with his wife and two children just a week before the incident, it was a frightening welcome to a new life. But attacking Arab buses, he said, is not the way to solve the problem "because they're also innocent people." He continued: "But always, when something like the murder happens, somebody generalizes and says an Arab did it, and all Arabs are responsible."

In Kiryat Arba, as the reporter waited for a bus back to Jerusalem, Avi Reaven, the driver who had lost an eye in the bus ambush, happened by.

TWO weeks earlier, he said that he thought Arab and Jew could live together. "I used to stay with Arabs," he said, "and I have Arab guests often in Hebron." But now his wound was troubling him and when he was asked about the attack on the Arab bus, he replied: "It's good that it happened. It's not right that they should drive in full security and we not."

The next day, on the Arab bus, No. 23, which left Jerusalem at 3:30 P.M., the 50 or so passengers were for the most part day laborers returning to their village, most of them in their 20s or late teens. There were only two women.

These people feel they are victims of an occupation that makes them second-class citizens of the place where they were born. They were less willing to talk about Arab terrorism than the Jews had been to talk about Jewish terrorism. Several said they were not aware that the Jewish bus had been ambushed, although the incident was reported in the Arabic-language press.

Abdul-Razak Hussein, who has been driving the route for eight months, said he was worried and frightened all the time. He said Jews often throw things at the bus as it passes their settlements. When bus company officials go to the police, he said, "they tell us, first stop your children and then come and complain."

Kamel Essa, 24, a kitchen helper at an East Jerusalem hotel, was slightly injured in the rocket attack and his wife was cut by flying metal. He said that such attacks must be stopped but added that he had no idea how to do it. He does know, he said, that the Arabs are "under occupation" and that the Jews "keep attacking us in our homeland."

"Since I was born," said Mohammed Fanash, 55, "I have seen only troubles and conflict. I have lived here all my life, and spent most of my life in humiliation."

Mr. Fanash said he works as a laborer and spends a third of his pay on transportation.

Asked if Arabs and Jews can live together here, Mr. Fanash said: "I don't know. The truth is in the heart of Allah, and not me and not you can know what will happen."

AS Bus No. 23 approached the Dehaishe refugee camp, it was stopped at a barricade manned by Israeli troops and forced to detour on a narrow, winding mountain road behind the camp. Youths at the camp had stoned a passing Israeli vehicle that morning, and the camp was under curfew. The No. 60 bus had been allowed through the roadblock, as were other vehicles with yellow Israeli license plates.

To the passengers on Bus No. 23, it was another example of discrimination and their comments became sharper.

"Talking is useless," said a man who appeared to be in his 20s. "It won't affect anything. People pay lip service so they'll feel better. But nothing happens. Nobody can solve it — only the Palestinians."

Another said: "We shouldn't be afraid to say we need a state, that our land was stolen by the Israelis, that we are under occupation and they keep pushing us around. If we were independent, we could respond, but we are under occupation."

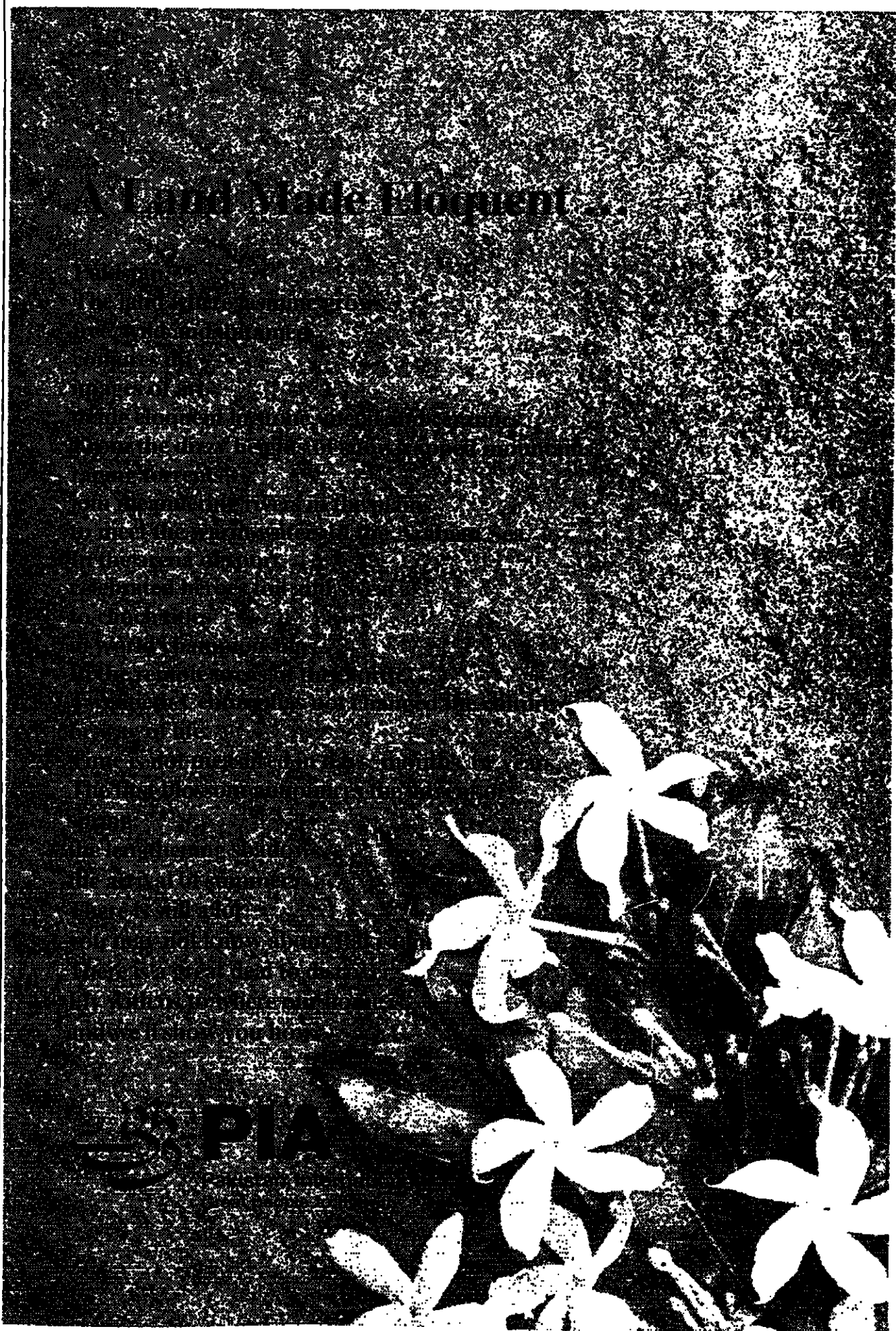
The Palestinians seemed almost as bitter about neighboring Arab states as about Israel. "Jordan killed us," one said. "Syria killed us. And after Syria, Israel is killing us."

Another put it, "Nobody worries about what happens to us Palestinians except the PLO" — the Palestine Liberation Organization.

As the bus passed a new Jewish settlement north of Hebron, the passengers were asked what would happen to such a settlement in a Palestinian state.

"I hope they leave it for Palestinians," one said.

"They can keep living here," another said.



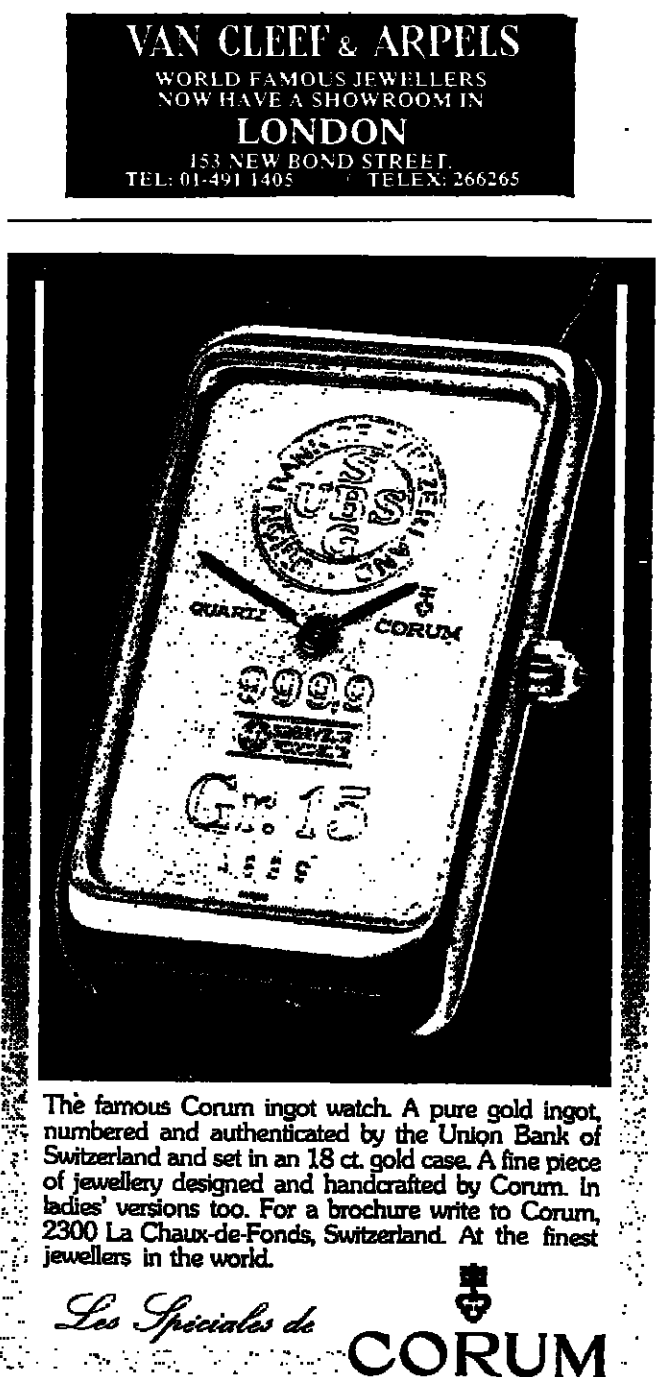
(Continued on Page 10)

Awlgrip, Devco, Ameritone, three of our well-known brand names

(Continued on Page 10)

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

 **CORDUN**



(Continued from Page 8)

[illegible]

1%	7%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
2%	4%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
3%	2%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
4%	1%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
5%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
6%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
7%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
8%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
9%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
10%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
11%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
12%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
13%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
14%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
15%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
16%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
17%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
18%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
19%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
20%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
21%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
22%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
23%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
24%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
25%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
26%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
27%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
28%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
29%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
30%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
31%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
32%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
33%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
34%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
35%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
36%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
37%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
38%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
39%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
40%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
41%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
42%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
43%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
44%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
45%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
46%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
47%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
48%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
49%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
50%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
51%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
52%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
53%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
54%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
55%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
56%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
57%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
58%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
59%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
60%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
61%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
62%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
63%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
64%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
65%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
66%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
67%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
68%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
69%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
70%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
71%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
72%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
73%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
74%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
75%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
76%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
77%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
78%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
79%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
80%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
81%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
82%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
83%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
84%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
85%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
86%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
87%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
88%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
89%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
90%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
91%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
92%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
93%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
94%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
95%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
96%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
97%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
98%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
99%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%
100%	0%	Pur Com			3	13	7%	7%		-1%

South Africa		Per Share		1/1		1/4	
Premier Group							
1st Half	1984	1983					
Revenue	1,064	1,038					
Net Inc.	45.0	53.6					
Thailand							
Siam Comm. Bk							
1st Quar.	1984	1983					
Revenue	1,296	1,161					
Net Inc.	161.7	72.4					
Per Share	39.25	24.49					
United States							
Arner. Baskeries							
1st Quar.	1984	1983					
Revenue	1,081	1,087					
Net Inc.	101.2	37.53					
Per Share	10.6	3.9					
U.S. Shoe							
1st Quar.	1984	1983					
Revenue	1,012	1,012					
Net Inc.	162.1	16.6					
Per Share	16.4	1.6					
7 Months							
Revenue	1,170	1,083					
Net Inc.	1,070	164.0					
Per Share	105.5	16.4					

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

The Daily Source for International Investors.

NASDAQ National Market Prices[illegible]

CURRENCIES UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED

Australia			Net Inc.	0.68	0.34
Thru. Nationwide			Per Share	0.34	0.17
1st Half	1984	1983	7 Months	207.9	198.9
Revenue	\$25.8	\$27.32	Net Inc.	1.34	1.34
Per Share	16.17	8.56	1984 net includes after-tax royalty cost of category 1 franchise and \$1.29 million in interest in year from tax benefits.		
Britain			1st Quarter	Revenue	\$27.9
1st Half	1984	1983	Net Inc.	12.1	12.1
Box Office Profit	13.7	13.7	Per Share	0.35	0.35
Per Share	0.34	0.37	Eckerd (Jack)		
France			2nd Quarter	Revenue	\$40.4
1st Half	1984	1983	Net Inc.	17.7	17.7
Cie. de St-Gobain	1st Half	294.5	236.0	Per Share	0.49
South Africa			1st Quarter	Revenue	1,210
1st Half	1984	1983	Net Inc.	141	141
Premier Group	1st Half	1,170	1,080	Per Share	1.41
Revenue	428	52.4	Toys 'R' Us		
Thailand			2nd Quarter	Revenue	191
1st Half	1984	1983	Net Inc.	32.7	228
Revenue	1,170	1,080	Per Share	0.18	0.18
1st Half	1984	1983	Revenue	642.3	642.3
Revenue	428	52.4	Net Inc.	1.65	1.65
U.S. Shoe			2nd Quarter	Revenue	\$161.1
1st Half	1984	1983	Net Inc.	0.45	0.45
Revenue	317.3	27.4	Per Share	0.45	0.45
United States			1st Quarter	Revenue	\$176
Amer. Bakeries	1st Half	1984	1983	Net Inc.	1.76
Revenue	1,170	1,080	Per Share	0.45	0.45
1st Half	1984	1983	Revenue	1,170	1,080
Revenue	428	52.4	Net Inc.	1.76	1.76
1st Half	1984	1983	Per Share	0.45	0.45

(Continued on Page 12)

U.K. Keeps Embargo On Cheap Flights to U.S.

The Associated Press
LONDON — The British government said Tuesday that it will maintain its ban against bargain transatlantic air fares this winter despite President Ronald Reagan's decision to halt a criminal antitrust investigation involving British airlines.

Britain's Department of Transport welcomed Mr. Reagan's unusual ruling, saying it was happy there would be no criminal proceedings against British carriers.

New Kodak Unit To Offer Voice, Data Networks

The Associated Press
ROCHESTER, New York — Eastman Kodak Co. will offer telecommunications services in both voice and data to the business market, company officials announced Tuesday.

Kodak will create a new division, Eastman Communications, to offer telecommunications services based on the company's own 17-city switching network, according to the announcement.

"It could be a sizeable business for us. The returns are quite attractive. The market is growing at just an exploding rate," a Kodak spokesman said.

Kodak's voice communications services will compete against those of such companies as MCI Communications Corp. and GTE Sprint, and its data communications will be an alternative to those of companies such as International Business Machines Corp. and General Electric Co.

Kodak's services would be based on its own network which handles about 7 million long-distance telephone calls and moves nearly 1 million files of data annual between 225 locations worldwide, company officials said.

CBS Purchases 12 Magazines

United Press International
NEW YORK — CBS Inc. announced Tuesday that it has signed an agreement to purchase the consumer magazines business of Ziff-Davis Publishing Co. for \$362.5 million cash and assumption of subscription liabilities.

The purchase covers 12 magazines: Backpacker, Boating, Car & Driver, Cycle, Flying, Modern Bride, Popular Photography, Skiing, Skiing Trade News, Stereo Review, The Runner and Yachting.

Mary McInnis Boies, a spokeswoman for the broadcasting, recording and publishing company, said editorial staffs and operations of the magazines are expected to remain unchanged.

The transaction is expected to be completed in January 1985.

Ziff-Davis had announced earlier its intention to sell its consumer publications group and its business publications group. William Ziff, chairman of Ziff Corp., cited purely personal reasons for the sale, saying he wanted to scale down the company to a more closely held organization.

Siemens Says It Is Weighing An Increase in Dividend

Reuters
MUNICH — Siemens AG said Tuesday that it is considering raising the dividend on results for the year ended Sept. 30 to 10 Deutsche marks (\$3.36) from 8 DM paid in the previous fiscal year.

In a prepared statement, it said world group revenue rose 16 percent compared with the year before to 45.8 billion DM, but it gave no details of profit.

Incoming orders were 7 percent higher at 48.1 billion DM.

The statement, issued after a meeting of the company's supervisory board Tuesday, said foreign revenue in the world group rose 5 percent to 23.2 billion DM while domestic sales showed a 31-percent increase to 22.6 billion DM. The domestic increase would have been 7 percent without payment for two nuclear power stations.

The statement, issued after a meeting of the company's supervisory board Tuesday, said foreign revenue in the world group rose 5 percent to 23.2 billion DM while domestic sales showed a 31-percent increase to 22.6 billion DM. The domestic increase would have been 7 percent without payment for two nuclear power stations.

New orders from abroad were up 10 percent to 24.7 billion DM as domestic orders rose 4 percent to 23.4 billion DM.

Overall new orders would have been 12 percent higher if power station business was not taken into account, Siemens said. The company

Siemens Says It Is Weighing An Increase in Dividend

division showed the largest increase in orders, up more than 35 percent.

Siemens said the proposed dividend payment will total 442 million DM, compared with 351 million DM for last year. The company's share capital is currently 2.21 billion DM, compared with 2.19 billion DM a year ago.

Investment in the year was boosted by 600 million DM to 2.3 billion compared with 1982-83, and spending on research and development to 3.8 billion from 3.5 billion.

Veba Profits Up 45% During First 9 Months

Reuters
DUSSELDORF — Veba AG, the diversified energy group, said Tuesday that net profit for the first nine months of 1984 rose 45 percent to 325 million Deutsche marks (\$109 million) from 224 million DM for the like period of 1983.

Radolf von Bennigsen-Ferdinand, managing board chairman, said the electrical and chemical divisions have been largely responsible for the increase. He said the company expects this year to pay a per-share dividend higher than the 7.50 DM it has paid since 1979.

COMPANY NOTES

Advanced Micro Devices Inc. of Sunnyvale, California, plans to build a \$100-million state-of-the-art semiconductor plant in Europe. W.J. Sanders III, company president, said that although a specific site had not been selected, construction would begin next year. The plant is to produce large-scale integrated circuits on 6-inch (153-millimeter) wafers.

Asbestos Corp. Ltd., which is controlled by the Quebec government, said it planned to lay off 800 workers for an indefinite period because of weak markets. The company said 450 workers at its asbestos mines were laid off last Friday, and another 350 would lose their jobs on Dec. 1.

Baxter Travenol Laboratories Inc. plans a consolidation program that includes closing a Kansas plant and taking a special \$116-million after-tax charge against its fourth-quarter earnings. The health-care-products maker said that an increasing emphasis on costs had put new pressure on suppliers.

Chrysler Corp. and the United Auto Workers union have met to discuss the possibility of reopening the company's labor contract. Chrysler's top bargaining said, Vice President Thomas W. Miner said he met informally with the UAW vice president, Marc Stepp, and other union leaders on Friday to discuss the contract.

Douglas Aircraft Co. plans an extraordinary expansion, including doubling in size and adding 12,000 jobs by 1988, company president Jim Worsham said. The growth, a turnaround at the subsidiary of McDonnell Douglas Corp., will result from a combination of military aircraft programs and expected growth in commercial airliner sales, Mr. Worsham said in an interview in the Los Angeles Times.

Hooda Benelux NV of Belgium no longer faces an Italian import ban on its 50-cubic-centimeter mopeds. The Italian government lifted the ban, imposed last November on the grounds that the local content was too low to qualify the mopeds as European-made.

Horten Verft. Norway's state-owned shipbuilder is facing bankruptcy and creditors have frozen the company's assets, a company spokesman said. The government stepped in to enable employees to be paid this week with an offer of financial guarantees for the company's creditors, a government official said.

Isuzu Motors Ltd., the Japanese affiliate of General Motors Corp., is looking at three sites in the eastern United States for a new truck-making plant, a trade publication reported. Isuzu would build pickups and medium trucks at the plant and would choose between the three sites within six months, according to an article in Automotive News.

Mellon Bank Corp. received permission from the U.S. Comptroller of the Currency to establish a consumer bank in Washington. Under U.S. law and regulations, the Federal Reserve Board must now rule on the same application. The board has a statutory time period of 91 days in which to act before approval becomes automatic.

Metal Box PLC said the scope for increasing profitability in the second half appears limited in view of British trading uncertainties. In the longer-term, however, profit growth opportunities will result from developing new products and markets, continuing capital spending and rationalization and reorganization programs.

Richardson Savings & Loan Bank and Trust Company offering 12.00% 180 Day Eurodeposit amounts over \$100,000 U.S.

Gold Options (quote in \$/oz.)
Nov. 21, 1984
Price Bid Ask
100 435.40 435.40
200 435.40 435.40
300 435.40 435.40
400 435.40 435.40
500 435.40 435.40
600 435.40 435.40
700 435.40 435.40
800 435.40 435.40
900 435.40 435.40
1000 435.40 435.40
1100 435.40 435.40
1200 435.40 435.40
1300 435.40 435.40
1400 435.40 435.40
1500 435.40 435.40
1600 435.40 435.40
1700 435.40 435.40
1800 435.40 435.40
1900 435.40 435.40
2000 435.40 435.40
2100 435.40 435.40
2200 435.40 435.40
2300 435.40 435.40
2400 435.40 435.40
2500 435.40 435.40
2600 435.40 435.40
2700 435.40 435.40
2800 435.40 435.40
2900 435.40 435.40
3000 435.40 435.40
3100 435.40 435.40
3200 435.40 435.40
3300 435.40 435.40
3400 435.40 435.40
3500 435.40 435.40
3600 435.40 435.40
3700 435.40 435.40
3800 435.40 435.40
3900 435.40 435.40
4000 435.40 435.40
4100 435.40 435.40
4200 435.40 435.40
4300 435.40 435.40
4400 435.40 435.40
4500 435.40 435.40
4600 435.40 435.40
4700 435.40 435.40
4800 435.40 435.40
4900 435.40 435.40
5000 435.40 435.40
5100 435.40 435.40
5200 435.40 435.40
5300 435.40 435.40
5400 435.40 435.40
5500 435.40 435.40
5600 435.40 435.40
5700 435.40 435.40
5800 435.40 435.40
5900 435.40 435.40
6000 435.40 435.40
6100 435.40 435.40
6200 435.40 435.40
6300 435.40 435.40
6400 435.40 435.40
6500 435.40 435.40
6600 435.40 435.40
6700 435.40 435.40
6800 435.40 435.40
6900 435.40 435.40
7000 435.40 435.40
7100 435.40 435.40
7200 435.40 435.40
7300 435.40 435.40
7400 435.40 435.40
7500 435.40 435.40
7600 435.40 435.40
7700 435.40 435.40
7800 435.40 435.40
7900 435.40 435.40
8000 435.40 435.40
8100 435.40 435.40
8200 435.40 435.40
8300 435.40 435.40
8400 435.40 435.40
8500 435.40 435.40
8600 435.40 435.40
8700 435.40 435.40
8800 435.40 435.40
8900 435.40 435.40
9000 435.40 435.40
9100 435.40 435.40
9200 435.40 435.40
9300 435.40 435.40
9400 435.40 435.40
9500 435.40 435.40
9600 435.40 435.40
9700 435.40 435.40
9800 435.40 435.40
9900 435.40 435.40
10000 435.40 435.40
10100 435.40 435.40
10200 435.40 435.40
10300 435.40 435.40
10400 435.40 435.40
10500 435.40 435.40
10600 435.40 435.40
10700 435.40 435.40
10800 435.40 435.40
10900 435.40 435.40
11000 435.40 435.40
11100 435.40 435.40
11200 435.40 435.40
11300 435.40 435.40
11400 435.40 435.40
11500 435.40 435.40
11600 435.40 435.40
11700 435.40 435.40
11800 435.40 435.40
11900 435.40 435.40
12000 435.40 435.40
12100 435.40 435.40
12200 435.40 435.40
12300 435.40 435.40
12400 435.40 435.40
12500 435.40 435.40
12600 435.40 435.40
12700 435.40 435.40
12800 435.40 435.40
12900 435.40 435.40
13000 435.40 435.40
13100 435.40 435.40
13200 435.40 435.40
13300 435.40 435.40
13400 435.40 435.40
13500 435.40 435.40
13600 435.40 435.40
13700 435.40 435.40
13800 435.40 435.40
13900 435.40 435.40
14000 435.40 435.40
14100 435.40 435.40
14200 435.40 435.40
14300 435.40 435.40
14400 435.40 435.40
14500 435.40 435.40
14600 435.40 435.40
14700 435.40 435.40
14800 435.40 435.40
14900 435.40 435.40
15000 435.40 435.40
15100 435.40 435.40
15200 435.40 435.40
15300 435.40 435.40
15400 435.40 435.40
15500 435.40 435.40
15600 435.40 435.40
15700 435.40 435.40
15800 435.40 435.40
15900 435.40 435.40
16000 435.40 435.40
16100 435.40 435.40
16200 435.40 435.40
16300 435.40 435.40
16400 435.40 435.40
16500 435.40 435.40
16600 435.40 435.40
16700 435.40 435.40
16800 435.40 435.40
16900 435.40 435.40
17000 435.40 435.40
17100 435.40 435.40
17200 435.40 435.40
17300 435.40 435.40
17400 435.40 435.40
17500 435.40 435.40
17600 435.40 435.40
17700 435.40 435.40
17800 435.40 435.40
17900 435.40 435.40
18000 435.40 435.40
18100 435.40 435.40
18200 435.40 435.40
18300 435.40 435.40
18400 435.40 435.40
18500 435.40 435.40
18600 435.40 435.40
18700 435.40 435.40
18800 435.40 435.40
18900 435.40 435.40
19000 435.40 435.40
19100 435.40 435.40
19200 435.40 435.40
19300 435.40 435.40
19400 435.40 435.40
19500 435.40 435.40
19600 435.40 435.40
19700 435.40 435.40
19800 435.40 435.40
19900 435.40 435.40
20000 435.40 435.40
20100 435.40 435.40
20200 435.40 435.40
20300 435.40 435.40
20400 435.40 435.40
20500 435.40 435.40
20600 435.40 435.40
20700 435.40 435.40
20800 435.40 435.40
20900 435.40 435.40
21000 435.40 435.40
21100 435.40 435.40
21200 435.40 435.40
21300 435.40 435.40
21400 435.40 435.40
21500 435.40 435.40
21600 435.40 435.40
21700 435.40 435.40
21800 435.40 435.40
21900 435.40 435.40
22000 435.40 435.40
22100 435.40 435.40
22200 435.40 435.40
22300 435.40 435.40
22400 435.40 435.40
22500 435.40 435.40
22600 435.40 435.40
22700 435.40 435.40
22800 435.40 435.40
22900 435.40 435.40
23000 435.40 435.40
23100 435.40 435.40
23200 435.40 435.40
23300 435.40 435.40
23400 435.40 435.40
23500 435.40 435.40
23600 435.40 435.40
23700 435.40 435.40
23800 435.40 435.40
23900 435.40 435.40
24000 435.40 435.40
24100 435.40 435.40
24200 435.40 435.40
24300 435.40 435.40
24400 435.40 435.40
24500 435.40 435.40
24600 435.40 435.40
24700 435.40 435.40
24800 435.40 435.40
24900 435.40 435.40
25000 435.40 435.40
25100 435.40 435.40
25200 435.40 435.40
25300 435.40 435.40
25400 435.40 435.40
25500 435.40 435.40
25600 435.40 435.40
25700 435.40 435.40
25800 435.40 435.40
25900 435.40 435.40
26000 435.40 435.40
26100 435.40 435.40
26200 435.40 435.40
26300 435.40 435.40
26400 435.40 435.40
26500 435.40 435.40
26600 435.40 435.40
26700 435.40 435.40
26800 435.40 435.40
26900 435.40 435.40
27000 435.40 435.40
27100 435.40 435.40
27200 435.40 435.40
27300 435.40 435.40
27400 435.40 435.40
27500 435.40 435.40
27600 435.40 435.40
27700 435.40 435.40
27800 435.40 435.40
27900 435.40 435.40
28000 435.40 435.40
28100 435.40 435.40
28200 435.40 435.40
28300 435.40 435.40
28400 435.40 435.40
28500 435.40 435.40
28600 435.40 435.40
28700 435.40 435.40
28800 435.40 435.40
28900 435.40 435.40
29000 435.40 435.40
29100 435.40 435.40
29200 435.40 435.40
29300 435.40 435.40
29400 435.40 435.40
29500 435.40 435.40
29600 435.40 435.40
29700 435.40 435.40
29800 435.40 435.40
29900 435.40 435.40
30000 435.40 435.40
30100 435.40 435.40
30200 435.40 435.40
30300 435.40 435.40
30400 435.40 435.40
30500 435.40 435.40
30600 435.40 435.40
30700 435.40 435.40
30800 435.40 435.40
30900 435.40 435.40
31000 435.40 435.40
31100 435.40 435.40
31200 435.40 435.40
31300 435.40 435.40
31400 435.40 435.40
31500 435.40 435.40
31600 435.40 435.40
31700 435.40 435.40
31800 435.40 435.40
31900 435.40 435.40
32000 435.40 435.40
32100 435.40 435.40
32200 435.40 435.40
32300 435.40 435.40
32400 435.40 435.40
32500 435.40 435.40
32600 435.40 435.40
32700 435.40 435.40
32800 435.40 435.40
32900 435.40 435.40
33000 435.40 435.40
33100 435.40 435.40
33200 435.40 435.40
33300 435.40 435.40
33400 435.40 435.40
33500 435.40 435.40
33600 435.40 435.40
33700 435.40 435.40
33800 435.40 435.40
33900 435.40 435.40
34000 435.40 435.40
34100 435.40 435.40
34200 435.40 435.40
34300 435.40 435.40
34400 435.40 435.40
34500 435.40 435.40
34600 435.40 435.40
34700 435.40 435.40
34800 435.40 435.40
34900 435.40 435.40
35000 435.40 435.40
35100 435.40 435.40
35200 435.40 435.40
35300 435.40 435.40
35400 435.40 435.40
35500 435.40 435.40
35600 435.40 435.40
35700 435.40 435.40
35800 435.40 435.40
35900 435.40 435.40
36000 435.40 435.40
36100 435.40 435.40
36200 435.40 435.40
36300 435.40 435.40
36400 435.40 435.40
36500 435.40 435.40
36600 435.40 435.40
36700 435.40 435.40
36800 435.40 435.40
36900 435.40 435.40
37000 435.40 435.40
37100 435.40 435.40
37200 435.40 435.40
37300 435.40 435.40
37400 435.40 435.40
37500 435.40 435.40
37600 435.40 435.40
37700 435.40 435.40
37800 435.40 435.40
37900 435.40 435.40
38000 435.40 435.40
38100 435.40 435.40
38200 435.40 435.40
38300 435.40 435.40
38400 435.40 435.40
38500 435.40 435.40
38600 435.40 435.40
38700 435.40 435.40
38800 435.40 435.40
38900 435.40 435.40
39000 435.40 435.40
39100 435.40 435.40
39200 435.40 435.40
39300 435.40 435.40
39400 435.40 435.40
39500 435.40 435.40
39600 435.40 435.40
39700 435.40 435.40
39800 435.40 435.40
39900 435.40 435.40
40000 435.40 435.40
40100 435.40 435.40
40200 435.40 435.40
40300 435.40 435.40
40400 435.40 435.40
40500 435.40 435.40
40600 435.40 435.40
40700 435.40 435.40
40800 435.40 435.40
40900 435.40 435.40
41000 435.40 435.40
41100 435.40 435.40
41200 435.40 435.40
41300 435.40 435.40
41400 435.40 435.40
41500 435.40 435.40
41600 435.40 435.40
41700 435.40 435.40
41800 435.40 435.40
41900 435.40 435.40
42000 435.40 435.40
42100 435.40 435.40
42200 435.40 435.40
42300 435.40 435.40
42400 435.40 435.40
42500 435.40 435.40
42600 435.40 435.40
42700 435.40 435.40
42800 435.40 435.40
42900 435.40 435.40
43000 435.40 435.40
43100 435.40 435.40
43200 435.40 435.40
43300 435.40 435.40
43400 435.40 435.40
43500 435.40 435.40
43600 435.40 435.40

**Tuesday's
AMEX
Closing**

Vol. at 4 P.M.	5,968,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	6,558,000

Tables include the nationwide prices
as reported on Wall Street

[illegible]

1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

1972	Secord	14	53	27	20	408	27	276	100
1973	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
1974	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
1975	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
1976	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
1977	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
1978	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
1979	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
1980	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
1981	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
1982	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
1983	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
1984	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
1985	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
1986	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
1987	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
1988	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
1989	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
1990	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
1991	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
1992	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
1993	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
1994	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
1995	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
1996	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
1997	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
1998	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
1999	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
2000	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
2001	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
2002	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
2003	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
2004	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
2005	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
2006	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
2007	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
2008	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
2009	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
2010	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
2011	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
2012	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
2013	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
2014	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
2015	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
2016	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
2017	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
2018	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
2019	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100
2020	Strom	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	100

[illegible]

شيراتون
SHERATON.

COME TO THE GULF.

Knowing where you're going is knowing where to stay. And in the Gulf, that can only mean Sheraton. We're the meeting place, the business place, the most exciting place. So when you know where you're going, come to Sheraton to stay.



Sheraton
Hotels, Inns & Resorts Worldwide
The hospitality people of **ITT**

For reservations and information, call your nearest Sheraton Hotel, Reservations Office, or your Travel Agent.

**ABU DHABI, U.A.E., ABU DHABI SHERATON
DOHA, QATAR, DOHA SHERATON HOTEL
DUBAI, U.A.E., DUBAI SHERATON HOTEL
KUWAIT CITY, KUWAIT, KUWAIT SHERATON HOTEL
MANAMA, BAHRAIN, BAHRAIN SHERATON**

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Nov. 20

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

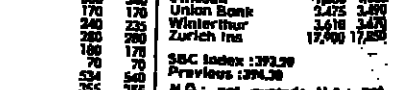
IF YOU GET A KICK OUT OF SOCCER
READ
ROB HUGHES
WEDNESDAYS IN THE INT

U.S. Futures Nov. 20

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Grains

WHEAT (CBT)	Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec 1984	2.35	2.25	2.30	2.35	2.25	2.30	+0.05
Mar 1985	2.40	2.30	2.35	2.40	2.30	2.35	+0.05
May 1985	2.45	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.35	2.40	+0.05
Aug 1985	2.50	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.40	2.45	+0.05
Nov 1985	2.55	2.45	2.50	2.55	2.45	2.50	+0.05
Jan 1986	2.60	2.50	2.55	2.60	2.50	2.55	+0.05
Apr 1986	2.65	2.55	2.60	2.65	2.55	2.60	+0.05
Jul 1986	2.70	2.60	2.65	2.70	2.60	2.65	+0.05
Oct 1986	2.75	2.65	2.70	2.75	2.65	2.70	+0.05
Dec 1986	2.80	2.70	2.75	2.80	2.70	2.75	+0.05
Mar 1987	2.85	2.75	2.80	2.85	2.75	2.80	+0.05
May 1987	2.90	2.80	2.85	2.90	2.80	2.85	+0.05
Aug 1987	2.95	2.85	2.90	2.95	2.85	2.90	+0.05
Nov 1987	3.00	2.90	2.95	3.00	2.90	2.95	+0.05
Jan 1988	3.05	2.95	3.00	3.05	2.95	3.00	+0.05
Apr 1988	3.10	3.00	3.05	3.10	3.00	3.05	+0.05
Jul 1988	3.15	3.05	3.10	3.15	3.05	3.10	+0.05
Oct 1988	3.20	3.10	3.15	3.20	3.10	3.15	+0.05
Dec 1988	3.25	3.15	3.20	3.25	3.15	3.20	+0.05
Mar 1989	3.30	3.20	3.25	3.30	3.20	3.25	+0.05
May 1989	3.35	3.25	3.30	3.35	3.25	3.30	+0.05
Aug 1989	3.40	3.30	3.35	3.40	3.30	3.35	+0.05
Nov 1989	3.45	3.35	3.40	3.45	3.35	3.40	+0.05
Jan 1990	3.50	3.40	3.45	3.50	3.40	3.45	+0.05
Apr 1990	3.55	3.45	3.50	3.55	3.45	3.50	+0.05
Jul 1990	3.60	3.50	3.55	3.60	3.50	3.55	+0.05
Oct 1990	3.65	3.55	3.60	3.65	3.55	3.60	+0.05
Dec 1990	3.70	3.60	3.65	3.70	3.60	3.65	+0.05
Mar 1991	3.75	3.65	3.70	3.75	3.65	3.70	+0.05
May 1991	3.80	3.70	3.75	3.80	3.70	3.75	+0.05
Aug 1991	3.85	3.75	3.80	3.85	3.75	3.80	+0.05
Nov 1991	3.90	3.80	3.85	3.90	3.80	3.85	+0.05
Jan 1992	3.95	3.85	3.90	3.95	3.85	3.90	+0.05
Apr 1992	4.00	3.90	3.95	4.00	3.90	3.95	+0.05
Jul 1992	4.05	3.95	4.00	4.05	3.95	4.00	+0.05
Oct 1992	4.10	4.00	4.05	4.10	4.00	4.05	+0.05
Dec 1992	4.15	4.05	4.10	4.15	4.05	4.10	+0.05
Mar 1993	4.20	4.10	4.15	4.20	4.10	4.15	+0.05
May 1993	4.25	4.15	4.20	4.25	4.15	4.20	+0.05
Aug 1993	4.30	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.20	4.25	+0.05
Nov 1993	4.35	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.25	4.30	+0.05
Jan 1994	4.40	4.30	4.35	4.40	4.30	4.35	+0.05
Apr 1994	4.45	4.35	4.40	4.45	4.35	4.40	+0.05
Jul 1994	4.50	4.40	4.45	4.50	4.40	4.45	+0.05
Oct 1994	4.55	4.45	4.50	4.55	4.45	4.50	+0.05
Dec 1994	4.60	4.50	4.55	4.60	4.50	4.55	+0.05
Mar 1995	4.65	4.55	4.60	4.65	4.55	4.60	+0.05
May 1995	4.70	4.60	4.65	4.70	4.60	4.65	+0.05
Aug 1995	4.75	4.65	4.70	4.75	4.65	4.70	+0.05
Nov 1995	4.80	4.70	4.75	4.80	4.70	4.75	+0.05
Jan 1996	4.85	4.75	4.80	4.85	4.75	4.80	+0.05
Apr 1996	4.90	4.80	4.85	4.90	4.80	4.85	+0.05
Jul 1996	4.95	4.85	4.90	4.95	4.85	4.90	+0.05
Oct 1996	5.00	4.90	4.95	5.00	4.90	4.95	+0.05
Dec 1996	5.05	4.95	5.00	5.05	4.95	5.00	+0.05
Mar 1997	5.10	5.00	5.05	5.10	5.00	5.05	+0.05
May 1997	5.15	5.05	5.10	5.15	5.05	5.10	+0.05
Aug 1997	5.20	5.10	5.15	5.20	5.10	5.15	+0.05
Nov 1997	5.25	5.15	5.20	5.25	5.15	5.20	+0.05
Jan 1998	5.30	5.20	5.25	5.30	5.20	5.25	+0.05
Apr 1998	5.35	5.25	5.30	5.35	5.25	5.30	+0.05
Jul 1998	5.40	5.30	5.35	5.40	5.30	5.35	+0.05
Oct 1998	5.45	5.35	5.40	5.45	5.35	5.40	+0.05
Dec 1998	5.50	5.40	5.45	5.50	5.40	5.45	+0.05
Mar 1999	5.55	5.45	5.50	5.55	5.45	5.50	+0.05
May 1999	5.60	5.50	5.55	5.60	5.50	5.55	+0.05
Aug 1999	5.65	5.55	5.60	5.65	5.55	5.60	+0.05
Nov 1999	5.70	5.60	5.65	5.70	5.60	5.65	+0.05
Jan 2000	5.75	5.65	5.70	5.75	5.65	5.70	+0.05
Apr 2000	5.80	5.70	5.75	5.80	5.70	5.75	+0.05
Jul 2000	5.85	5.75	5.80	5.85	5.75	5.80	+0.05
Oct 2000	5.90	5.80	5.85	5.90	5.80	5.85	+0.05
Dec 2000	5.95	5.85	5.90	5.95	5.85	5.90	+0.05
Mar 2001	6.00	5.90	5.95	6.00	5.90	5.95	+0.05
May 2001	6.05	5.95	6.00	6.05	5.95	6.00	+0.05
Aug 2001	6.10	6.00	6.05	6.10	6.00	6.05	+0.05
Nov 2001	6.15	6.05	6.10	6.15	6.05	6.10	+0.05
Jan 2002	6.20	6.10	6.15	6.20	6.10	6.15	+0.05
Apr 2002	6.25	6.15	6.20	6.25	6.15	6.20	+0.05
Jul 2002	6.30	6.20	6.25	6.30	6.20	6.25	+0.05
Oct 2002	6.35	6.25	6.30	6.35	6.25	6.30	+0.05
Dec 2002	6.40	6.30	6.35	6.40	6.30	6.35	+0.05
Mar 2003	6.45	6.35	6.40	6.45	6.35	6.40	+0.05
May 2003	6.50	6.40	6.45	6.50	6.40	6.45	+0.05
Aug 2003	6.55	6.45	6.50	6.55	6.45	6.50	+0.05
Nov 2003	6.60	6.50	6.55	6.60	6.50	6.55	+0.05
Jan 2004	6.65	6.55	6.60	6.65	6.55	6.60	+0.05
Apr 2004	6.70	6.60	6.65	6.70	6.60	6.65	+0.05
Jul 2004	6.75	6.65	6.70	6.75	6.65	6.70	+0.05
Oct 2004	6.80	6.70	6.75	6.80	6.70	6.75	+0.05
Dec 2004	6.85	6.75	6.80	6.85	6.75	6.80	+0.05
Mar 2005	6.90	6.80	6.85	6.90	6.80	6.85	+0.05
May 2005	6.95	6.85	6.90	6.95	6.85	6.90	+0.05
Aug 2005	7.00	6.90	6.95	7.00	6.90	6.95	+0.05
Nov 2005	7.05	6.95	7.00	7.05	6.95	7.00	+0.05
Jan 2006	7.10	7.00	7.05	7.10	7.00	7.05	+0.05
Apr 2006	7.15	7.05	7.10	7.15	7.05	7.10	+0.05
Jul 2006	7.20	7.10	7.15	7.20	7.10	7.15	+0.05
Oct 2006	7.25	7.15	7.20	7.25	7.15	7.20	+0.05
Dec 2006	7.30	7.20	7.25	7.30	7.20	7.25	+0.05
Mar 2007	7.35	7.25	7.30	7.35	7.25	7.30	+0.05
May 2007	7.40	7.30	7.35	7.40	7.30	7.35	+0.05
Aug 2007	7.45	7.35	7.40	7.45	7.35	7.40	+0.05
Nov 2007	7.50	7.40	7.45	7.50	7.40	7.45	+0.05
Jan 2008	7.55	7.45	7.50	7.55	7.45	7.50	+0.05
Apr 2008	7.60	7.50	7.55	7.60	7.50	7.55	+0.05
Jul 2008	7.65	7.55	7.60	7.65	7.55	7.60	+0.05
Oct 2008	7.70	7.60	7.65	7.70	7.60	7.65	+0.05
Dec 2008	7.75	7.65	7.70	7.75	7.65	7.70	+0.05
Mar 2009	7.80	7.70	7.75	7.80	7.70	7.75	+0.05
May 2009	7.85	7.75	7.80	7.85	7.75	7.80	+0.05
Aug 2009	7.90	7.80	7.85	7.90	7.80	7.85	+0.05
Nov 2009	7.95	7.85	7.90	7.95	7.85	7.90	+0.05
Jan 2010	8.00	7.90	7.95	8.00	7.90	7.95	+0.05
Apr 2010	8.05	7.95	8.00	8.05	7.95	8.00	+0.05
Jul 2010	8.10	8.00	8.05	8.10	8.00	8.05	+0.05
Oct 2010	8.15	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.05	8.10	+0.05
Dec 2010	8.20	8.10	8.15	8.20	8.10	8.15	+0.05
Mar 2011	8.25	8.15	8.20	8.25	8.15	8.20	+0.05
May 2011	8.30	8.20	8.25	8.30	8.20	8.25	+0.05
Aug 2011	8.35	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.25	8.30	+0.05
Nov 2011	8.40	8.30	8.35	8.40	8.30	8.35	+0.05
Jan 2012	8.45	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.35	8.40	+0.05
Apr 2012	8.50	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.40	8.45	+0.05
Jul 2012	8.55	8.45	8.50	8.55	8.45	8.50	+0.05
Oct 2012	8.60	8.50	8.55	8.60	8.50	8.55	+0.05
Dec 2012	8.65	8.55	8.60	8.65	8.55	8.60	+0.05
Mar 2013	8.70	8.60	8.65	8.70	8.60	8.65	+0.05
May 2013	8.75	8.65	8.70	8.75	8.65	8.70	+0.05
Aug 2013	8.80	8.70	8.75	8.80	8.70	8.75	+0.05
Nov 2013	8.85	8.75	8.80	8.85	8.75	8.80	+0.05
Jan 2014	8.90	8.80	8.85	8.90	8.80	8.85	+0.05
Apr 2014	8.95	8.85	8.90	8.95	8.85	8.90	+0.05
Jul 2014	9.00	8.90	8.95	9.00	8.90	8.95	+0.05
Oct 2014	9.05	8.95	9.00	9.05	8.95	9.00	+0.05
Dec 2014	9.10	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.00	9.05	+0.05
Mar 2015	9.15	9.05	9.10	9.15	9.05	9.10	+0.05
May 2015	9.20	9.10	9.15	9.20	9.10	9.15	+0.05
Aug 2015	9.25	9.15	9.20	9.25	9.15	9.20	+0.05
Nov 2015	9.30	9.20	9.25	9.30	9.20	9.25	+0.05
Jan 2016	9.35	9.25	9.30	9.35	9.25	9.30	+0.05
Apr 2016	9.40	9.30	9.35	9.40	9.30	9.35	+0.05
Jul 2016	9.45	9.35	9.40	9.45	9.35	9.40	+0.05
Oct 2016	9.50	9.40	9.45	9.50	9.40	9.45	+0.05
Dec 2016	9.55	9.45	9.50	9.55	9.45	9.50	+0.05
Mar 2017	9.60	9.50	9.55	9.60	9.50	9.55	+0.05
May 2017	9.65	9.55	9.60	9.65	9.55	9.60	+0.05
Aug 2017	9.70	9.60	9.65	9.70	9.60	9.65	+0.05
Nov 2017	9.75	9.65	9.70	9.75	9.65	9.70	+0.05
Jan 2018	9.80	9.70	9.75	9.80	9.70	9.75	+0.05
Apr 2018	9.85	9.75	9.80	9.85	9.75	9.80	+0.05
Jul 2018							



SPORTS

A Risky Business: Politicians on the Fields of Play



New York Mets pitcher Dwight Gooden: "I'll pick up where I left off..."

Mets' Gooden Landslide Winner As Top National League Rookie

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Pitcher Dwight Gooden of the New York Mets was named the National League's rookie of the year late Monday in a landslide vote that acknowledged one of the most spectacular debuts in baseball history.

The tall and taciturn right-hander, who turned 20 last Friday, became the youngest player ever to win the award. He also became the fourth member of the Mets to win, and the second in a row as he surpassed even the runaway vote scored last year by Darryl Strawberry.

Gooden received 23 of the 24 first-place votes cast by the Baseball Writers Association of America; the panel comprised two association members from each city in the league. The other first-place vote went to Juan Samuel, the Philadelphia second baseman. Overall, Gooden received 118 points while Samuel got 62.

The reason for the landslide was no mystery: No other rookie in baseball history ever struck out more batters, and no pitcher in the big leagues struck out more this year. Gooden, who won 17 games and lost 9, fanned 107 more batters in a game 15 times.

Gooden struck out 276 batters in 218 innings, breaking the rookie record of 245 set in 1955 by Herb Score, of the Cleveland Indians. That mark fell on Sept. 12 when Gooden struck out 16 batters, three short of the major league record for one game, against Pittsburgh.

He also broke the major-league record for strikeout rate, fanning an average of 11.39 batters per nine innings. The old record was 10.71 by Cleveland's McDowell in 1965. Gooden's earned-run average of 2.60 was second in the league only to the 2.40 posted by Alejandro Pena of the Los Angeles Dodgers. Gooden won seven straight starts from Aug. 11-Sept. 12. The streak included a 10-0 shutout against Chicago Sept. 4.

Gooden was the youngest player ever to appear in the All-Star Game, and struck out the side — Lance Parrish and Clet Lemon of Detroit and Alvin Davis of Seattle — in his first All-Star inning. He recently finished second to Rick Sutcliffe in the league's Cy Young Award voting.

Gooden spent three years in the minors before joining the Mets from the Class-A team in Lynchburg, Virginia. With a fastball clocked conservatively at 93 miles an hour (150 kph) and a powerful curveball, Gooden had the physical tools ("Slingshot for a curveball is 'Uncle Charlie,'" said television commentator Joe Garagiola. "Gooden's should be named 'Sir Charles'").

But he also came prepared mentally. "A lot of kids don't realize what they have until they've been around a few years," said Met pitching coach Mel Stottlemyre. "This kid has always known."

Reflecting on his rookie season, Gooden said: "I still can't believe all the nice things that happened to me. At this time last year, I wasn't even on the Mets' roster. I was just hoping to win a spot in spring training. I didn't know if they'd send me back to Triple-A."

He said three achievements stood out in his mind: "The one-hitter I pitched against the Cubs, making the All-Star team and winning this award."

Of next year and the so-called sophomore jinx, he said: "I don't agree with that 'too much' pressure on putting too much pressure on yourself. I'll combat that by picking up where I left off and working on some weaknesses."

The only first-place vote Gooden did not get was cast for Samuel by Dave Nighthawke of The Sporting News, who explained that he usually rated a "position" player, or every-day player, over a pitcher. Samuel batted .272 for the Phillies, hit 5 home runs and stole 72 bases, but he also made 33 errors and set a rookie record by striking out 168 times.

Other Mets to have won the rookie award were Tom Seaver in 1967, Jon Matlack in 1972 and Strawberry last year. The Dodgers won four straight rookie awards from 1979-82 — Sutcliffe, Steve Howe, Fernando Valenzuela and Steve Sax. (NYT, AP, UPI)

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

NHL Standings

WALDES CONFERENCE													
Patrick Division													
Philadelphia	11	3	2	24	62	45	Montreal	11	3	2	24	62	45
N.Y. Islanders	10	7	1	21	55	33	Boston	10	7	1	21	55	33
Washington	8	6	4	14	38	55	Buffalo	9	7	2	20	73	61
N.Y. Rangers	7	8	1	15	28	75	Quebec	4	11	11	9	28	75
Pittsburgh	6	9	1	13	61	71	New Jersey	4	10	12	53	68	74
New Jersey	4	10	12	53	68	74							
Adams Division													
Montreal	11	3	2	24	62	45							
Boston	10	7	1	21	70	33							
Buffalo	9	7	2	20	73	61							
Hartford	7	4	2	16	51	72							
Quebec	8	7	0	17	70	55							
COMPELSON CONFERENCE													
Morris Division													
Chicago	9	7	2	20	83	72							
St. Louis	7	8	1	15	56	58							
Minnesota	4	9	5	13	62	88							
Toronto	4	11	3	11	59	89							
Detroit	4	11	2	10	59	88							
Smythe Division													
Edmonton	13	3	3	29	97	55							
Calgary	11	7	1	23	97	55							

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Morris Division

	6	3	1
Flycer (9), Iafraite (1), Daoust (5), Korn (4),			
Courtault (3), Derogee (7), Nilon (3), Smith			
(6), Mondou (4), Walter (5). Shots on goal			
Toronto (on Penney) 3-2-8-20; Montreal (on			
Bester) 7-18-6-33.			
Calgary	3	6	1
Los Angeles	1	2	9
Dionne (3) (10), Nicholls (13), Fox (7); Nilsson			
(9), MacKinnon (5), Kromen (9), Paeflinski (5)			
Shots on goal: Calgary (on Joneyczyk) 14-7-32			
(5); Los Angeles (on Edwards) 2-28-8-72.			

Smythe Division

SCORING		G	A	P	Pl
Greitzky, Edmonton	18	33	51		
Bosse, N.Y.I.	22	22	44		
B. Suther, N.Y.I.	14	26	40	1	
Curril, Edmonton	19	16	35		
Wilson, Calgary	8	24	32		
Kerr, Philadelphia	18	13	31		
Tanelli, N.Y.I.	10	19	29	2	

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Trotter (P), Joffe (H) (1), Doust (S), Kora (C)

Courtney (C), Doreau (P), Smith (H), MacKinnon (S), Korman (P), Pennington (S)

Smythe (P), Joffe (H) (1), Doust (S), Kora (C)

Courtney (C), Doreau (P), Smith (H), MacKinnon (S), Korman (P), Pennington (S)

Smythe (P), Joffe (H) (1), Doust (S), Kora (C)

Courtney (C), Doreau (P), Smith (H), MacKinnon (S), Korman (P), Pennington (S)

Smythe (P), Joffe (H) (1), Doust (S), Kora (C)

Courtney (C), Doreau (P), Smith (H), MacKinnon (S), Korman (P), Pennington (S)

Smythe (P), Joffe (H) (1), Doust (S), Kora (C)

Courtney (C), Doreau (P), Smith (H), MacKinnon (S), Korman (P), Pennington (S)

Smythe (P), Joffe (H) (1), Doust (S), Kora (C)

Courtney (C), Doreau (P), Smith (H), MacKinnon (S), Korman (P), Pennington (S)

Smythe (P), Joffe (H) (1), Doust (S), Kora (C)

Courtney (C), Doreau (P), Smith (H), MacKinnon (S), Korman (P), Pennington (S)

Smythe (P), Joffe (H) (1), Doust (S), Kora (C)

Courtney (C), Doreau (P), Smith (H), MacKinnon (S), Korman (P), Pennington (S)

Smythe (P), Joffe (H) (1), Doust (S), Kora (C)

Courtney (C), Doreau (P), Smith (H), MacKinnon (S), Korman (P), Pennington (S)

Smythe (P), Joffe (H) (1), Doust (S), Kora (C)

Courtney (C), Doreau (P), Smith (H), MacKinnon (S), Korman (P), Pennington (S)

Smythe (P), Joffe (H) (1), Doust (S), Kora (C)

Courtney (C), Doreau (P), Smith (H), MacKinnon (S), Korman (P), Pennington (S)

Smythe (P), Joffe (H) (1), Doust (S), Kora (C)

Courtney (C), Doreau (P), Smith (H), MacKinnon (S), Korman (P), Pennington (S)

Smythe (P), Joffe (H) (1), Doust (S), Kora (C)

Courtney (C), Doreau (P), Smith (H), MacKinnon (S), Korman (P), Pennington (S)

Smythe (P), Joffe (H) (1), Doust (S), Kora (C)

Courtney (C), Doreau (P), Smith (H), MacKinnon (S), Korman (P), Pennington (S)

Smythe (P), Joffe (H) (1), Doust (S), Kora (C)

Courtney (C), Doreau (P), Smith (H), MacKinnon (S), Korman (P), Pennington (S)

Smythe (P), Joffe (H) (1), Doust (S), Kora (C)

Courtney (C), Doreau (P), Smith (H), MacKinnon (S), Korman (P), Pennington (S)

Smythe (P), Joffe (H) (1), Doust (S), Kora (C)

Courtney (C), Doreau (P), Smith (H), MacKinnon (S), Korman (P), Pennington (S)

Smythe (P), Joffe (H) (1), Doust (S), Kora (C)

Courtney (C), Doreau (P), Smith (H), MacKinnon (S), Korman (P), Pennington (S)

Football

College Top-20 Ratings

The top 20 teams in the Associated Press college football poll (with first-place votes in parentheses):

1. Brigham Young (49) 11-0 1,234 3

2. Oklahoma State (2) 11-0 1,234 3

3. Oklahoma State (2) 11-0 1,234 3

4. Florida (7) 11-0 1,234 3

5. Washington (1) 11-0 1,234 3

6. Texas (1) 11-0 1,234 3

7. Nebraska (1) 11-0 1,234 3

8. Ohio State (1) 11-0 1,234 3

9. South Carolina (1) 11-0 1,234 3

10. Boston College (1) 11-0 1,234 3

11. St. Michael's (1) 11-0 1,234 3

12. Miami, Fla. (1) 11-0 1,234 3

13. Auburn (1) 11-0 1,234 3

14. Southern Cal (1) 11-0 1,234 3

15. Florida State (1) 11-0 1,234 3

16. LSU (1) 11-0 1,234 3

17. Texas Christian (1) 11-0 1,234 3

18. Maryland (1) 11-0 1,234 3

19. UCLA (1) 11-0 1,234 3

20. Georgia (1) 11-0 1,234 3

The United Press International Board of coaches top 20 college ratings (first-place votes in parentheses):

1. Brigham Young (38) (11-0) 581

2. Oklahoma State (2) (11-0) 581

3. Oklahoma State (2) (11-0) 581

4. Texas (7) (11-0) 581

5. Washington (1) (11-0) 581

6. Texas (1) (11-0) 581

7. Nebraska (1) (11-0) 581

8. Ohio State (1) (11-0) 581

9. South Carolina (1) (11-0) 581

10. Boston College (1) (11-0) 581

11. St. Michael's (1) (11-0) 581

12. Miami, Fla. (1) (11-0) 581

13. Auburn (1) (11-0) 581

14. Southern Cal (1) (11-0) 581

15. Florida State (1) (11-0) 581

16. LSU (1) (11-0) 581

17. Texas Christian (1) (11-0) 581

18. Maryland (1) (11-0) 581

19. UCLA (1) (11-0) 581

20. Georgia (1) (11-0) 581

Calluses on NCAA or conference probation are not eligible for national championship consideration by UPI. Currently on probation are Arizona, Clemson, Illinois and Kansas.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Boston 11-3 23

Philadelphia 11-3 23

New York 11-3 23

New Jersey 11-3 23

Washington 11-3 23

Central Division

Milwaukee 11-3 23

Chicago 11-3 23

Detroit 11-3 23

Indiana 11-3 23

Cleveland 11-3 23

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Houston 11-3 23

Portland 11-3 23

Seattle 11-3 23

Utah 11-3 23

San Antonio 11-3 23

Dallas 11-3 23

Phoenix 11-3 23

Los Angeles 11-3 23

Golden State 11-3 23

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Boston 11-3 23

Philadelphia 11-3 23

New York 11-3 23

New Jersey 11-3 23

Washington 11-3 23

Central Division

Milwaukee 11-3 23

Chicago 11-3 23

Detroit 11-3 23

Indiana 11-3 23

Cleveland 11-3 23

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Houston 11-3 23

Portland 11-3 23

Seattle 11-3 23

Utah 11-3 23

San Antonio 11-3 23

Dallas 11-3 23

Phoenix 11-3 23

Los Angeles 11-3 23

Golden State 11-3 23

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Boston 11-3 23

Philadelphia 11-3 23

New York 11-3 23

New Jersey 11-3 23

Washington 11-3 23

Central Division

Milwaukee 11-3 23

Chicago 11-3 23

Detroit 11-3 23

Indiana 11-3 23

Cleveland 11-3 23

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Houston 11-3 23

Portland 11-3 23

Seattle 11-3 23

Utah 11-3 23

San Antonio 11-3 23

Dallas 11-3 23

Phoenix 11-3 23

Los Angeles 11-3 23

Golden State 11-3 23

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Boston 11-3 23

Philadelphia 11-3 23

New York 11-3 23

New Jersey 11-3 23

Washington 11-3 23

Central Division

Milwaukee 11-3 23

Chicago 11-3 23

Detroit 11-3 23

Indiana 11-3 23

Cleveland 11-3 23

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Houston 11-3 23

Portland 11-3 23

Seattle 11-3 23

Utah 11-3 23

San Antonio 11-3 23

Dallas 11-3 23

Phoenix 11-3 23

Los Angeles 11-3 23

Golden State 11-3 23

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Boston 11-3 23

Philadelphia

